

TWENTY CENTS

OCTOBER 30, 1952

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



NOVELIST JOYCE CARY
He votes for life—with gusto.

Boris Chapiro

\$6.00 A YEAR

(SEND U.S. PAY. OFF.)

VOL. XX, NO. 16



BILLY HOBBS



Aloha to the Lurline... and You

Steaming westward from California, you've gloried in the lazy days and lovely nights of your voyage... then your pulse quickens for this moment: landfall at sunrise... and as morning mists melt away you see those fairy-like islands, rising rose-tinted in the tropic sea... you approach your harbor—where awaits the "Aloha" Hawaii bestows on her

beloved LURLINE. ■ You capture many such memories on a Lurline cruise... and sailing homebound, you'll again be with friends who are sharing your pleasure. With them you'll reminisce and recreate Island fun. Like them you'll enjoy your air-conditioned stateroom; the luxurious cuisine and service; the movies, dancing, deck games, parties... that are all included in a Lurline round-trip fare.



Matson Lines

See your Travel Agent or any Matson Lines office:
New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland,
Los Angeles, San Diego, Honolulu.

THE LURLINE SAILS FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES ALTERNATELY

RESEARCH KEEPS

B.F. Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER



Rubber carries river that cuts through steel

A typical example of B. F. Goodrich improvement in rubber

THAT surging stream of acid water, spiked with rock and sharp slivers of coal, acts like a grindstone on the chute.

Coal has to be washed after it's mined to get rid of rocks—and what you see is waste from the coal laundry. But even when the chute was lined with steel plates, they were no match for the constant stream of rushing grit. Holes wore right through the steel in a matter of months.

When a B. F. Goodrich distributor heard that the steel plates had to be replaced two and three times a year,

he suggested lining the chute with rubber—a special rubber, so tough it is called Armorite, developed by B. F. Goodrich to stand this sort of beating.

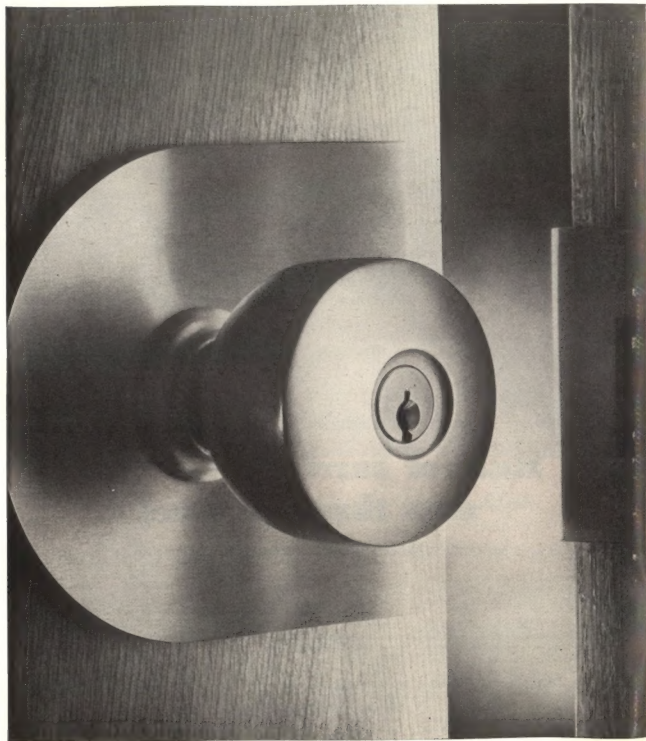
Today the rubber lining, put on five years ago, is still taking the wearing, tearing flood, and has not been affected in any way by the steel-eating acid. Armorite has already saved the company thousands of dollars in replacement, installation and loss of production costs, and it's expected to last another five years.

This saving from longer life of rub-

ber products is a regular experience of B. F. Goodrich customers. BFG research is constantly at work on belting and hose of every type, on tank linings and every other rubber product industry uses, to make them last longer, serve better, and so reduce costs. Let your local BFG distributor show you how these improvements can save money for you. *The B. F. Goodrich Company, Industrial & General Products Division, Akron, Ohio.*

B.F. Goodrich
RUBBER FOR INDUSTRY

The door that



Houdini couldn't open

[It was never locked]

In this story there's a clue for industry on how to
reduce one of its greatest sources of waste in transportation.

It concerns the problem of freight "description."

The door to savings is wide open. After you read this...

all you have to do is turn the knob.

No matter how many products are involved... proper description is a major factor in establishing shipping costs.

It applies to cost of goods received (which too many companies take for granted)... it applies to outbound shipments which you control. Description is more than a listing on a bill of lading of items that are to be shipped.

Much of the regulation is based on how these commodities are packed... their value... volume of movement and what the nomenclature means today.

You Must Keep Informed

Do you know that even such a simple thing as eliminating or revising certain descriptive elements of a commodity can change your classification... and earn a lower rate?

Do you know that just by keeping informed of changes in regulations, you can often cut costs? And do you know that a classification accepted months ago can be revised in this rapidly changing industrial world?

Why not have a look? The door's wide open... if you'll just turn the knob.

Meet With Your Traffic Manager

When was the last time you sat down and reviewed this important idea of classification with your Traffic Department?

It can effect savings on inbound freight (values you take for granted) as well as your own outbound freight costs which you control. It's a pretty good idea to take a look... and keep informed. Your Traffic Department is a mighty important one-third part of your company. We hope a conference proves that it's on its toes!



Chesapeake and Ohio Railway

TERMINAL TOWER, CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

[The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, as one of the great carriers of merchandise freight in the country, is vitally interested in any plan that will move more goods, more efficiently. That's why we sponsor this series of advertisements about the Traffic Manager and his job. The Traffic Man is management's answer to better and more economical movement of material.]



"My wife and I have been making ocean crossings for years," says Fritz Reiner, one of the conductors of the Metropolitan Opera's orchestra, "but our recent voyage aboard the UNITED STATES tops them all!"



"We like Europe at any time of the year," says Mrs. Richard Gill of San Antonio, Texas. "And our first choice is the United States Lines." Playing on the rail are the Gill boys—Peter, Richardson, Christopher.

It's not too soon to make reservations to *Europe!*

To help you plan now—and avoid disappointments or frantic last-minute arrangements—United States Lines presents this list of sailings and guide to Europe.



"Thrift Season" fares now in effect... it's less crowded... winter sports are king... Belgian and French carnivals... festival season on the Riviera... horseracing in Ireland... concerts and cultural events in Italy... London's theater season... entertainment in Vienna... fairs of interest to businessmen.

Liner	Sailing Date
S.S. UNITED STATES	Oct. 31
S.S. AMERICA	Nov. 14
S.S. UNITED STATES	Nov. 15
S.S. AMERICA	Dec. 5
S.S. UNITED STATES	Dec. 10
S.S. UNITED STATES*	Dec. 27
S.S. UNITED STATES*	Jan. 14
S.S. AMERICA	Jan. 20
S.S. UNITED STATES*	Jan. 31
S.S. AMERICA	Feb. 10
S.S. UNITED STATES*	Feb. 18
S.S. AMERICA	Feb. 28



Spring is the most heavenly time of the year... carnival season is on in Switzerland... Rotary International Convention, Paris, May 24-28... Holland is blanketed with flowers... England's coronation.

Liner	Sailing Date
S.S. UNITED STATES*	Mar. 7
S.S. AMERICA	Mar. 21
S.S. UNITED STATES	Mar. 25
S.S. UNITED STATES	Apr. 9
S.S. AMERICA	Apr. 10
S.S. UNITED STATES	Apr. 24
S.S. AMERICA	May 1

The S.S. UNITED STATES sails at 12 noon from New York to Havre and Southampton, *First Class* \$350 up; *Cabin* \$220 up; *Tourist* \$165 up.

*Also calls at Bremerhaven. S.S. AMERICA sails from New York to Cobh, Havre, Southampton, Bremerhaven. *First Class* \$295 up; *Cabin* \$200 up; *Tourist* \$160 up.



[Omits Bremerhaven]
Volume LX
Number 16

A United States Lines' passenger list



"Food is my business," says John Perona of the fabulous *El Morocco*, "and I should like to salute the chefs on the AMERICA and the UNITED STATES." That's Mrs. Bob Considine (left) and Mrs. Nina Olds.

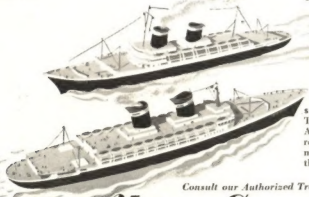
is a *Gay*
who's who

S.S. AMERICA

So widely acclaimed by veteran travelers, the luxurious AMERICA offers a fast, comfortable crossing.

S.S. UNITED STATES

The new holder of the Atlantic *Blue Ribbon* speed record is the world's most modern superliner. Less than five days to Europe.



Consult our Authorized Travel Agents or

United States Lines

1 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

Offices also in: Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Montreal, Norfolk, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Seattle, Toronto, Vancouver, Washington

Where readers are shoppers

—with *BUY* on their minds!

WHEN it's a question of which of the three biggest man-woman magazines should get your advertising, just consider this: Better Homes & Gardens is the *only one* entirely devoted to things to try, things to buy!

BH&G's 3½-million families reach for this magazine in a way all their own—with *BUY* on their minds!

They eagerly await each issue of BH&G for one reason alone: to absorb its practical suggestions on what's new, what's better, what's for them to do—and to buy.

That's all BH&G contains. That's all its millions have in mind as they read. Aren't these *BUY*-minded millions the millions who should see your ads?

BH&G *BUY*OLOGICAL BRIEFS

More advertising dollars per issue were spent in BH&G than in any other magazine. (1st six months 1952.)

More dollars of advertising, more lines of advertising and more pages of advertising were placed in BH&G than in any other major monthly magazine. (1st six months of 1952.)

The most advertising dollars ever spent in a single issue of any magazine ever published were spent in the April, 1952 issue of BH&G. (And still true as this ad goes to press.)

MEREDITH PUBLISHING COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa

BUY

BUY

Serving more than
3½-million families—screened
for the *BUY* on their minds!

Better Homes
and Gardens

OCTOBER 1952

1,000,000 Circulation
Subscription Price: \$3.00 in U.S. and Canada, \$3.50 elsewhere

**A trip you'll
always remember
— a train
you'll never forget**

**...your carefree ride through
the colorful Southwest
Indian Country on the**

Super Chief

**with the
only Dome Car
between Chicago and
Los Angeles...
only train in the world
with a private
dining room...
Daily departures.**

Santa Fe

LETTERS

Texas & Shivers

Sir:

Your Sept. 29 article on Texas followed the same hackneyed approach that you always take toward my native state—oil wells, millionaires, the Cullen Foundation, and the Republic National Bank . . . In the traditional *TIME* manner your article slides over the surface of Texas politics and finds the tidelands the supreme issue. Certainly the word "tidelands" has been passed about by the politicians, but it is safe to say that half to three-fourths of the people of the state do not know what the controversy is about . . .

In spite of H. R. Cullen and Jesse Jones, Texas is essentially a poor state and backward in many respects . . . The vast majority of our people, the low-income group, are not opposed to New Deal measures other than the attempts to promote racial equality. They have benefited greatly from the Democratic programs, and will probably stay with the party if it promises to continue these programs. The ultra-conservatives are really not typical of the state as a whole . . .

PAUL E. ISAAC

Searcy, Ark.

Sir:

. . . *TIME* errs in calling the tidelands issue only a matter of principle. There will be plenty of money involved too. Royalties and fees from leasing state-owned land in Texas go to pay for the education of Texas schoolchildren. Lured by the economic opportunity mentioned in your article, many aggressive young couples have moved to

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to *TIME* & *LIFE* Building, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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TIME
October 20, 1952

Volume LX
Number 16

TIME, OCTOBER 20, 1952



Standard equipment, accessories, and trim illustrated are subject to change without notice. White side-wall tires and red-rot glass optional at extra cost.

LINCOLN—a wonderful lesson in modern living

THE American motorist is going to school—and Lincoln is doing the teaching. It is demonstrating that driving, like modern schooling, is more fun in an atmosphere of relaxation and open-space beauty.

For this is the one fine car that has superbly captured today's fun-of-living spirit.

The grandeur of its sweeping lines... the wide, roomy seats have but one purpose: to set you in a glorious mood for driving. The glass-wall visibility... the low, compact hood... and the astonishing ease of steering and braking—all serve one function: to make you the most relaxed driver on the road. This is a big car that handles with majestic ease. It has a new engine with more power than you may ever need... quick and catlike... and as quiet as midnight on the open road.

Your dealer is now showing the Lincoln Cosmopolitan and Capri in exciting models and color styles. See these magnificent cars—now. Drive one. Find out how much more you get out of life from the one fine car deliberately designed for modern living.

LINCOLN DIVISION—FORD MOTOR COMPANY



NEW SCHOOL OF DESIGN sets the pattern for the modern school... for the modern Lincoln. Lincoln has strikingly beautiful interiors and a high-compression overhead valve V-8, the premium product of the world's greatest builders of V-8's. New dual range HYDRA-MATIC Transmission, and exclusive ball-joint front wheel suspension make handling astonishingly easy.

STETSON



The Southwick, \$12.50



The Whippet, \$10

setting the style in brown

This Fall, the smartest color is Brownstone. And Stetson offers two new styles, each designed to perfection.

the STETSON is part of the man

Smartly styled hats for men, from \$10 to \$100. The Stetson "cushioned-to-fit" leather has been the standard of hat comfort for over 70 years. Stetson Hats are made only by the John B. Stetson Company and its affiliated companies throughout the world.

Prices slightly higher in Canada.

Texas from other states. This influx of young couples and their children, plus the population growth encountered with an expanding economy, is creating an acute shortage of school buildings and teachers . . . Any Texan who values the welfare of his children should vote for Dwight Eisenhower.

WILLIAM P. HARVEY

Wichita Falls, Texas

Sir:

This fight in Texas is separating the men from the boys. Governor Shivers, with his million-dollar farms and all, is proving to be just an office boy for the oil cartel and the big rich. The men, like Sam Rayburn and Wright Patman, are standing up for the people . . .

R. N. JONES

Corpus Christi, Texas

Sir:

. . . Some day I hope to see Allan Shivers as President of the United States . . .

RONALD J. BYERS

Austin, Texas

Sir:

Hallelujah! It's about time TIME did something about that stupid Texas myth.

Every Texan is a walking Chamber of Commerce, and there is absolutely nothing to boast about.

I have found them unoriginal people, and that the great fortunes they have are either made by Northerners who have brought their money to Texas, or have inherited it from Northern sources.

I sometimes have the feeling that if you took all means of communication out of Texas the people wouldn't miss it one bit. They are that wrapped up in themselves . . .

ARLENE SHAPIRO

Austin, Texas

Texas v. Ferber

Sir:

Re Edna Ferber's *Giant* [Sept. 29]: this lady is about as well qualified to write authoritatively on the state of Texas and its inhabitants as I am to do 447 printed pages on the political and social situation, historic background, etc. of Cuba, where last winter I spent 44 days. The last time I saw a Texas "steak topped by a couple of eggs" was in August 1916, at Presidio when doing Mexican Border service with the 2nd Texas Infantry . . .

WILLIAM FIELDS

New York City

Sir:

. . . The author must have spent two weeks in the Shamrock Hotel—probably the cocktail lounge—and a weekend at the King Ranch, and decided she knew all about Texas. I have lived 45 years in Texas—and if I had my "drothers" would still be there—and sincerely wish someone would write about the other 7½ million or so people who live there who don't possess an oil well, a 100,000-or-more-acre ranch or a fabulous hotel. Not that I begrudge the latter one item of what they have. More power to them . . .

DOROTHY Y. FISHER

Mentone, Calif.

Sir:

. . . The thing we all are wondering: "Who hurt Miss Ferber's feelings as bad as that?"

ELEANOR W. RINGLAND

Alamo, Texas

Sir:

REFERENCE EDNA FERBER'S DESIGNATION OF TEXAS MALES AS BRAGGARTS WHO STOLE TEXAS FROM THE MEXICANS, I SUGGEST THAT TIME'S

WITH PRESTONE BRAND ANTI-FREEZE

You're SET

Just put "Prestone" anti-freeze in and forget it till spring! No "boil-away" worries . . . no repair bills — its special inhibitors give the world's best protection against rust, clogging and foaming.



You're SAFE

High compression engines and efficient car-heaters make non-evaporating anti-freeze more important now than ever. There's not one drop of boil-away alcohol or methanol in "Prestone" anti-freeze.

You're SURE

With "Prestone" anti-freeze in your car, you're sure — because you're safe and you know it . . . whatever the weather or driving conditions. You have "Prestone" brand, America's No. 1 anti-freeze. It's guaranteed!



NO OTHER ANTI-FREEZE GIVES
YOUR CAR THE SAME
COMPLETE
PROTECTION!



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PER GAL.

\$1.00
PER QUART,
OR QT. CANS

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To Men and Women
on Their Way Up!



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BOOKS EDITOR TRY TO BE IMPARTIAL TO THE EXTENT OF COMPILING THE NUMBER OF CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR WON IN WORLD WAR II BY TEXANS SERVING IN THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS AS AGAINST THE GREATEST NUMBER WON BY SERVICEMEN FROM OTHER HIGH REGISTERING STATES.

AARON MILLER

NEW YORK CITY

¶ New York 34, Texas 32, Pennsylvania 30, Ohio 25, Illinois 23.—Ed.

Delicate Matter

Sir:

Belching Stanley Steamer indeed! Re: TIME, Oct. 6.

Some of my best friends are Stanleys and I have yet to see or hear one belch. The main burner may pop back or get to moanin' low if the fire is turned on too soon; she might sizzle, hiss or tick a little as the pressure rises; you might hear a soft "woof-woof" as a Steamer passes; there could even be a slight thumping if a pump bearing were worn. But belching! You might better have said "The Silent Stanley Steamer."

WARREN R. PERRINS

Rochester, N. Y.

Political Funds (Cont'd)

Sir:

Publication of his income tax returns by Candidate Stevenson reveals a lack of sense of the dignity which should be observed by a man nominated by his party for President of the U.S.

The people are not even morbidly interested in his private affairs, and it is an unseemly act . . . Certainly, this is not a time to seek to divert attention to unimportant side shows like the petty personal fling at Nixon, or the quibble over Stevenson's use of private contributions. Must this buffoonery be further prolonged?

SETH MAY

Auburn, Maine

Sir:

Re: "Democrats," Sept. 29. It didn't occur to me that Governor Stevenson has sanctioned improper influences on any government officials.

The question relative to appointive and elective officials is an easy one, of which I feel you should have known the answer. The man who seeks the office is, with few exceptions, seeking personal gain and a position. He gets what he bargained for and, only too often, more than he deserves. The man whom the office seeks, conversely, has position and a record of accomplishment behind him.

It is not too much for one to serve his country at a material loss to himself. It is too much, however, for one's country to expect such service as a matter of policy. We have to be as practical in government as we are in business. That is where, I think, Governor Stevenson enters the picture.

EDWARD P. JULIEN

New Orleans

Pentagon Paper Work

Sir:

TIME, Sept. 15 issue, reports: "Foot soldiers took a hard look at Congress' decision (to provide additional pay of \$45 a month for combat duty) and groaned." The report states that the Pentagon estimate of the cost of the paper work involved in making payments retroactive to the start of the Korean war alone would be more than \$20,000,000.

As a matter of fact, the paper work involved in making these back payments is estimated at approximately \$300,000. The

DOES YOUR MAN EVER FORGET?



The story of how we once pleased women by being forgetful—but only once!

Men! They forget to hang up their pajamas. Won't wear their rubbers unless you remind them. Bring you an anniversary present a week late—along with a sheepish grin.

We know, because a lot of us at Procter & Gamble are men, too. And maybe, like your man, we excuse ourselves by telling our wives how all-fired efficient we are at work.

Maybe so—but we did forget, once.

Back in the '70's, a P&G workman forgot to turn off the crutcher (that's a soap mixer) during his lunch hour. The device went merrily on its way. Tiny air bubbles developed in the mixture and the soap floated. We called it Ivory—the first floating soap.

There's a case where we made progress by a happy accident. But accidents don't play much part in our business today. Progress for us now comes through constantly trying to please.

Last year, for instance, we washed the equivalent of 10,000 shirts to find out how much a new ingredient really improved Duz. Research like this—to make our products constantly better and to discover new ones—is the sole job of 6 out of every 100 P&G people.

Work like this may seem above and beyond the soapmaker's call of duty. But our business is run to please women. And we succeed only as long as we do a better job than the next fellow.

That's one thing we *never* forget.

Progress Through Constantly Trying To Please



PROCTER & GAMBLE

IVORY SOAP • IVORY FLAKES • IVORY SNOW • DREFT
TIDE • DUZ • OXYDOL • CHEER • JOY • SPIC AND SPAN
LAVA • CAMAY • DRENE • PRELL • SHASTA • LILT • CRISCO

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for your
FALL or WINTER
cruise



Picture yourself relaxing
on a wonderful cruise this fall or
winter . . . a cruise pleasure-planned
for you by American Express Travel Service.

As the first step to cruiseland, ask any American Express office for our "Catalog of Cruises." You'll find cruises of 6 to 65 days . . . short cruises to Nassau, Bermuda, Guatemala, the West Indies, and exotic Caribbean ports . . . longer cruises to the Mediterranean, Around-the-Pacific, South America, Around-the-World. Rates start as low as \$125 for a 6-day cruise!

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You'll be surprised at the low rates abroad in the glorious fall and winter months

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PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS
SALT LAKE CITY

SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
TORONTO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE TRAVELER'S FRIEND FROM BEGINNING TO END

figure of \$350,000,000 is the approximate total estimated cost of combat pay for all services from the beginning of the Korean war to July 1, 1953.

Concerning your statement that foot soldiers groaned at the prospect of \$45 a month combat pay, I put it to you honestly—when in the name of history has a soldier in any army groaned, or complained, at what amounts to a well-deserved raise in pay? . . .

FRANK DORN
Brigadier General, GS

Washington, D.C.
Man of the Year
Sir:

Let me be the first to offer Senator Richard Nixon as "The Man of the Year" . . .
L. L. CARY

Columbia, Mo.
Campaign Issue
Sir:

The China fiasco is now history. But, have Acheson, Truman, and now Stevenson considered the difference in distance between Siberia and Alaska, compared to the distance between Europe and the U.S.A.? . . .

Would Russia fight the ground armies of Europe, then endeavor to attack the U.S.A. across the Atlantic? With her incomplete navy? Or would she, allied with 400 million Chinese, with a tremendous ground force, and with the world's largest and perhaps most effective submarine fleet, attack across the narrows of Bering Strait?

It appears that the present Administration has Mess-merized us into believing that a great giant is waiting to spring upon us from across Europe and the Atlantic. We may soon awaken to find this same giant breasting down the back we have turned on Asia . . .

This is the Presidential Campaign Issue! Do we want more of the same planning by Adlai, "The Democrats' Christopher Columbus," Stevenson, who has just discovered India!

ROBERT L. BROWN

Van Nuys, Calif.

450 or 1

Sir: It is difficult for me to conceive how an article could have been less objectively written than the one, "Missionaries in Rome" [Sept. 29] . . . Does TIME favor religious freedom? Does it make any difference to TIME whether 450 people or 450,000 people are involved? How would TIME describe an effort to suppress a Roman Catholic mission in some Protestant stronghold in America?

J. HAROLD THOMAS

Bangor, Me.

SIR: HAVE BEEN AN AVID READER OF TIME FOR MANY YEARS. AM SHOCKED AS I'M SURE ARE MANY OF YOUR READERS AT THE STRONG PRO-CATHOLIC BIAS OF YOUR ARTICLE ON THE OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT ACCORDED THE CHURCH OF CHRIST MISSIONARIES IN ITALY. THE FACTS ARE TWISTED AND DISTORTED. FOR EXAMPLE YOU STATE THEY HAVE MADE ONLY 450 CONVERTS. THE WORD "ONLY" BETRAYS THE STRONG SLANTING OF THE ARTICLE EVEN IF THE FIGURE 450 WERE CORRECT WHICH IT IS NOT, THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF CONVERTS IS BETWEEN 1,000 AND 1,100 INCLUDING MORE THAN A DOZEN MONKS AND PRIESTS AND ONE ARCHBISHOP . . .
G. D. COGDELL

CINCINNATI

According to a Church of Christ minister on the spot, some 1,500 Italians have been baptized, but only 450 have remained true converts.—Ed.



Off for his first day at school. A little scared, but eager, too—and in his own way just as proud as you. You've seen him off hundreds of mornings since . . . but you don't forget that first time. You don't forget your plans for him either—schooling and college. And “plans” take practical planning. Which reminds you maybe it's time you called your Massachusetts Mutual man for a little talk.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts



● Picked at random, this brand-new car arrives at Packard's Proving Grounds. After 50,000 grueling miles

it will be dismantled and the condition of every part studied at Packard's Engineering Laboratories.



● Three shifts of drivers race each Packard "guinea pig" 30,000 miles on the world's fastest closed track, where the all-time record of 147 mph was set!

Where Packard Qua

Test Cars Run Up 1,078,125 Chassis-Jolting Miles A Year At Packard's Multimillion-Dollar Proving Grounds!

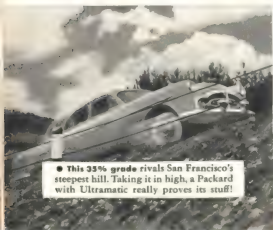
YOU THINK that old back road is rough? You should see the chuckholes, sand pits, railroad ties and water obstacles at Packard's 560-acre Proving Grounds north of Detroit—where it takes a crew of engineers just to keep the roads *bad*!

● But Packard's built-in quality is proved on smooth pavements, too. The 2½ mile concrete oval at this multimillion-dollar "laboratory" is *the world's fastest closed track*—so beautifully banked that you can take a Packard safely around the turns at 100 *without having your hands on the wheel!*

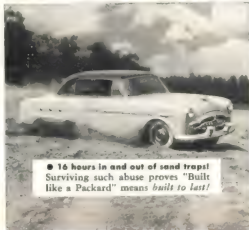
● The steep hills of San Francisco—the Badlands of South Dakota—the loose gravel and ruts of treacherous detours everywhere are duplicated here . . . in order to test and prove the quality of Packard design, engineering and construction under every conceivable driving condition. And the results show—after 50,000 miles of the most grueling, abusive treatment you can imagine—that a Packard is by all odds the finest performing car and stands up the best.

● In fact, records show *more than 53% of all Packards built since 1899 are still in use!*

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



● This 35% grade rivals San Francisco's steepest hill. Taking it in high, a Packard with Ultramatic really proves its stuff!



● 16 hours in and out of sand traps! Surviving such abuse proves "Built like a Packard" means *built to last!*





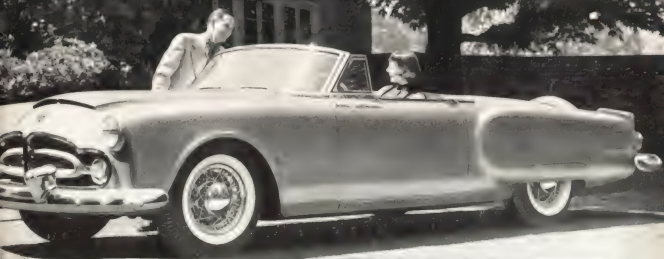
● Such water trials would dampen the ignition system of most cars, but this Packard keeps coming back for more!



● Even from 5,000 feet up Packard's 560-acre Proving Grounds look plenty tough. That huge concrete oval is four

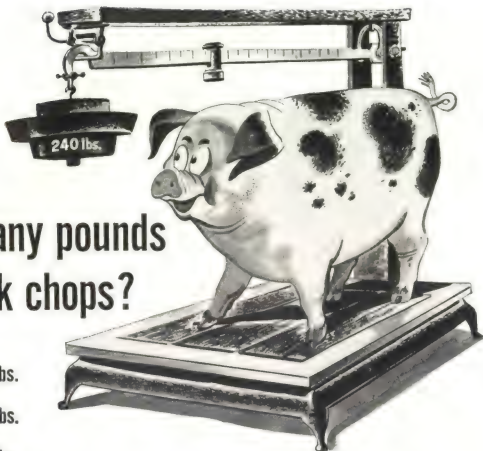
lanes wide and rises to a 35° bank at each end. Those 10 miles of curves require experts to keep the roads *bad*!

lity Is Confirmed!



● Tomorrow's car—as well as today's—owes many of its advanced ideas to the men at Packard's famed Engineering Laboratories and Proving Grounds. This glamorous Packard *Pan American*, although still in the experimental stage, won first prize at New York's recent International Motor Sports

Show. Its sleek silhouette stands only 39¼ inches high, but its mighty Packard Thunderbolt Engine packs the power of 185 horses. Packard, master motor builder since 1899, uses the same superb craftsmanship in building the world's highest-compression eight which powers today's Packards.



How many pounds are pork chops?

☐ 50 lbs.

☐ 25 lbs.

☐ 10 lbs.

As you see them at your meat store, pork chops are simply a choice cut of meat with a neat little handle of bone.

But as the meat packer buys them, pork chops are part of a "package" that includes many less popular cuts as well as a lot of weight that isn't "eatin' meat".

A porker that weighs-in at the meat packing plant at 240 pounds, shows up at your retailers as 115 pounds of fresh and smoked pork products and 35 pounds of lard. Only 150 pounds altogether. And only 10 pounds of

this are center-cut pork chops.

That's why you pay more for pork chops than for most other cuts of pork. For the price of each cut of meat (like the price of just about everything else!) is determined largely by how much there is of it and how much people like it.

Economists call this the law of supply and demand. Women call it "shopping". They compare, pick, choose. In a free market, their choice of the available supplies sets the values—whether it's in pork or peaches; beef or bananas.

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER



MUSSOLINI



TOJO



GOEBBELS



HITLER



HITLER

Dear Time-Reader

Many of you have written to ask why TIME has on occasion "honored" the enemies of the U.S. by placing them on the cover. The answer: TIME's covers reflect the news, and Communism has certainly been in the news. When a Communist appears on the cover of TIME, he is placed in the spotlight the better to be scrutinized.

When Georgy Malenkov made TIME's cover two weeks ago, for example, it was the 41st time that a Russian Communist had been there. In addition, there have also been two Chinese, three U.S., one Mexican and seven other European Communists on the cover of TIME.*

Pictured above is a gallery of dictators and their deputies, all of whom have gone to their deaths since appearing on the cover of TIME. Below is another set, most of them still alive, some of whom might again appear on the cover.

TIME recognized the importance of Russia in the news when it first started publication. Almost 30 years ago, Communist Leader Alexis Rykov appeared on the cover (TIME, July 14, 1924). Said the story: "When Kerensky was overthrown, Rykov and his time-proved

friend Lenin went on hand in hand, for better or for worse, in pursuit of the aims of Communism."

Next to appear on the cover was Leon Trotsky, on the occasion of his return to Moscow from the Caucasus, presumably to be restored to a position of power (TIME, May 18, 1925). "The Russian sky is very large," the story began, "and under it some of the queerest things in history have happened." Describing Trotsky's earlier career as commander in chief of the Red army, it said: "Always was he on the move. His discipline made that of the Czars a sort of mother's love and it was said that every officer and soldier went in terror of his life."

The first time that Stalin was mentioned prominently in a cover story was when Trotsky made the cover a second time on Nov. 21, 1927. Joseph Stalin, said TIME, "his distinguished by a well-shaped head surrounded by a shock of black hair, just beginning to grey. He has a silky black mustache. His eyes are black, and rarely is there a gleam of merriment in them. His facial features suggest cruelty—a hard mask of oriental ruthlessness. He is a silent man, not given to speechifying; and behind his mask lies a singular determination."

Stalin himself made his first appearance on the cover on June 9, 1930, has reappeared eight times since (most recently as the background for Malenkov). No other Communist has approached that record. Runners-up are Molotov and Trotsky, with three each. But Malenkov, who has now been on TIME's cover twice, may better their records in due course.

Said the first Stalin cover story: "If peace is menaced by Benito Mussolini, at least, like an honest rattlesnake, he jangles his sword. Stalin acts without warning . . . Exactly where Stalin stands on the question of overthrowing the U.S. Government appears from what he said last year in an address to the American section of the Third International."

"I consider that the Communist Party of the U.S.A. is one of the few Communist Parties to which history has confided decisive tasks from the viewpoint of the world revolutionary movement. The revolutionary crisis . . . in the United States . . . is near . . . The American Communist Party must be ready to meet the crisis fully armed to take over the direction of the future class war."

The story pointed out that Stalin, addressing U.S. citizens, did not need to send his own agents to this country to accomplish his purpose. It went on to say: "The last time U.S. Reds were investigated—by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in 1919—some 5,000 people were arrested and 263 deported . . . Some Congressmen think that to stamp out U.S. Communism now would be a national boon, cheap at any price."

That story ran 22 years ago. From the look of the world today, it would seem that many another Communist is destined to reach the cover of TIME.

Cordially yours,

James A. Linen

* The count includes Mexican Painter Diego Rivera, Spanish Painter Pablo Picasso (creator of Communism's "peace" dove, which also became a TIME cover subject), Harry Bridges, convicted of perjury for denying that he was ever a Communist (TIME, April 12, 1950) and accused U.S. Communists Eugene Dennis, Earl Browder.



MOLOTOV



DENNIS



STALIN



MAO TSE-TUNG



TROTSKY

LET YOUR WIFE SAY GOOD-BYE TO
DISHPAN DRUDGERY FOR LESS THAN 10¢ A DAY!*

Hotpoint Automatic Dishwasher



Saves More Time And Work Than All Other Kitchen Appliances Combined!

● You can't make a better investment than the extra dime a day it takes to own and operate a Hotpoint Automatic Electric Dishwasher.

● "Yes, that's all it costs over the years—actually less than 10¢ a day more than doing dishes by hand! This is your total cost—including purchase price, installation, electricity, detergent, everything!

● And what a time and work saver a Hotpoint Automatic Dishwasher is! Your wife merely loads it, turns a dial, and—presto—up to 62 plates, glasses and pots and pans, plus silverware, are double washed, double rinsed, then hygienically dried in pure electric heat!

● See Hotpoint, the world's leading dishwasher, at your nearest Hotpoint dealer's! It is available in three reasonably priced models—with easy terms, if desired. Hotpoint Co. (A Division of General Electric Company), Chicago 44.

*See classified phone listing for dealers' names.

Everybody's Pointing To

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Quality Appliances


STOP, LOOK AND LISTEN TO
"The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet"

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Could be for your town!

THAT STRIPED STUFF is paper-wrapped Bell telephone cable before it gets its outer protective covering. It's made up of hundreds of insulated wires spiraled together on giant machines like that in the background.

Right now telephone cable—and all the other equipment like telephones and switchboards that Western Electric makes—is doing a double job. Not only does it help supply more telephone service for civilian needs, but it helps defense plants keep on schedule and serves to coordinate military activities.

And, because of the specialized experience we've gained in making telephone equipment for the Bell System, Western Electric is able to turn out many kinds of special military communication and electronic equipment for the Armed Forces. With us, it's full speed ahead on *both* jobs!

Western Electric



MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY
UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

“How
much
wood would a

woodcutter cut?”

*He'd cut more with
a portable saw
made lighter
with Magnesium!*



We can't give statistics on this because, naturally, the human element varies—but we certainly can vouch for the output of portable saws made lighter with magnesium. These woodcutting wizards are the first real answer for high-speed, economical land clearing, lumbering, farming, contracting, railroading and bridge building.

Why? Because they're so light in weight! To the man lugging a power-driven saw over rough terrain, light weight is of prime importance—likewise, it's to the advantage of

the contractor, if he can minimize worker-fatigue and thereby increase production.

It is with this thought in mind that leading manufacturers are specifying magnesium die-castings for the engine. This results in a great weight reduction without sacrificing strength. Because magnesium is the lightest of lightweight metals and has such excellent strength characteristics it is being used more and more wherever a product is made to be moved. When you look for light weight in the things you buy or build, look for magnesium, the world's *lightest* structural metal.

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TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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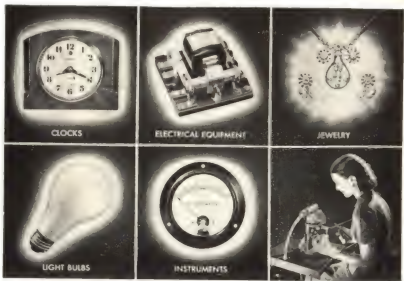
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1. "Silent Sam" they called him, but it really was a joke. For glasses crumbled, ceilings cracked whenever Sammy spoke. His voice had great authority—it rang out loud and clear whenever he was smitten with a phrase or an idea.



2. And Sam was at his best when he discussed affairs of state. He roundly scorned some policies, and some, he vowed, were great. He took a satisfaction in the democratic way; his speech was free, and so he had a lot of things to say.



3. He didn't vote four years ago—his wife was ailing then. Two years ago, it rained, and so he didn't vote again. And though he likes to talk about the way his country's run, he doesn't use his *loudest* voice, when all is said and done.



4. Once or twice he registered, but *still* he didn't vote. And yet, when things go wrong, he screams, "These rascals get my goat!" Well, Sam, you win the booby prize, you win it in a walk! If you don't vote, you haven't really *earned* the right to squawk.



5. Our vote's a priceless heritage—it means we have a choice in how we will be governed, Sam; your *vote's* your loudest voice! So don't be silent any more—speak up and have your say. *For every single vote will count this next election day!*



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Ralph Morse—Life

POLITICAL MEETING, 1952

THE NATION

Two-Platoon Politics

The presidential campaign had only three weeks left to run, but the Republicans still didn't hate Adlai Stevenson and the Democrats still didn't hate Ike. In 1952, the two-platoon system had come to politics too. Each party had not only picked a candidate but had provided its foes with a living, breathing, campaigning villain. Last week the G.O.P. was so sore at Truman and the Democrats so incensed at Bob Taft that both Ike and Adlai were still good guys to millions on both sides of the political fence.

The woods had never been so full of orators who seemed to be running for President too—or of voters willing to climb into the family automobile and drive out to hear them. Bob, Dick and Harry (it was a great campaign for first names) were out talking as loudly as the candidates. From coast to coast, crowds gathered at sidings, perched on freight cars, jammed courthouse steps and airports, to be bathed in political oratory.

Sound of the Sidings. While the old-fashioned whistle stop did not seem the right way to campaign in streamlined 1952, there was far more whistle-stopping and more public response to it than ever before. But television, the broader

which had grown the G.O.P.'s Dick Nixon from ugly duckling to swan in only 30 minutes, had also come into its own and had generated new, baffling problems. As a result, big advertising agencies had become more deeply involved in the mechanics of politics than ever before.

At first, on TV, Eisenhower looked shockingly old. His blond hair and eyebrows tended to disappear. Walter Tibbals, a veteran TV executive, had Ike's eyebrows touched up and tinted his face with make-up (not, initially, without a struggle), hung a grey curtain behind him, and lighted him with magenta spots. But the general's big new dark-rimmed spectacles were his own idea—"If you have to wear glasses," Winston Churchill once told him, "make a prop out of them."

Television appearances have been less of a problem to Adlai Stevenson. He has concentrated on TV more heavily than Eisenhower and his tactical advisers keep the camera on his full face as much as possible so that his unfamiliar visage will become fixed in the public mind.

The Eager Amateurs. Clubs were mushrooming as never before. It was a big year for political amateurs. Both Ike and Adlai had inspired thousands of them to crowd, hot-eyed and eager, into the fray. Last week they were ringing doorbells, raising money, making speeches,

ostentatiously smoking Eisenhower and Stevenson cigarettes and, in Texas, punching each other in the nose at cocktail parties. It was enough to make an old pol shudder. So was Dick Nixon's financial "striptease," which had set candidates about the doleful business of disclosing the catalogue of their worldly goods.

Though the campaign buttons of 1952 were bigger and flashier than ever before, almost nobody was wearing them but youngsters. There were Stevenson supporters among teen-agers—as one result last week the Eisenhower train rolled grandly from Sacramento to Oakland, Calif. plastered with Adlai stickers. But the noisiest single phenomenon of the campaign was the vociferous Ike worship which has gripped grade-school kids.

They not only jangle with Ike buttons and berate their parents for registering as Democrats, but troop noisily to political meetings—at some of the President's whistle stops last week they roosted in trees, chewing gum, dangling Yo-yos and shouting fiercely for Ike. Adlai Stevenson has had no heavier cross to bear than the sound of their shrill war chant: "We Like Ike!" At Ypsilanti, Mich., Stevenson drew a sympathetic laugh from the crowd by quoting Bernard Shaw: "Youth is a wonderful thing. What a crime to waste it on children." He went on to

said that he was glad to see the kids taking an interest in politics.

Their elders were mostly quiet about the campaign. Political experts, burned almost to a man in 1948, were hedging both their bets and their predictions. The U.S. electorate was still gripped by what seemed like unusual indecision. It was more likely thoughtfulness and a resolve to be right when Nov. 4 rolled around.

THE CAMPAIGN

Nixon on Communism

This week Dick Nixon once more appeared on the nation's TV screens. This time he was not defending himself; he was an accuser. The subject: Communism in the U.S. Government.

"The failure of this Administration to deal effectively with the Communist threat," said Nixon, in earnest and subdued tones, is the "greatest issue in the election." To demonstrate the failure, Nixon retold the story of the Hiss case: Whittaker Chambers' first accusation, the confrontation of the two men. Alger Hiss's admission, after twelve days of denial, that he had known Chambers after all. Nixon outlined the Administration's attempts to "cover up" the case, including an executive order by President Truman, forbidding "the FBI . . . to cooperate with the Committee [on Un-American Activities] in its investigation."

He recalled that Harry Truman had called the Hiss case a red herring "not only once, but seven different times." Beginning in 1939, Chambers again & again warned Government officials that Hiss and others were Communists. The Government did nothing "except to promote the members of the ring," said Nixon. If the Government had acted, "we might have nipped the Communist conspiracy in the bud," other Communist

agents might have been prevented from stealing atomic information which gave Russia the bomb five years before they might have had it.

Communists and fellow travelers, asserted Nixon, "have not yet been cleaned out of the Government." He quoted a member of the President's loyalty review board, who had said of the way the loyalty program is operating in the State Department: "They're taking the attitude that they're there to clear the employee and not to protect the Government."

Which candidate, asked Nixon, is best qualified to do something about the Communists in Government? Stevenson, he recalled, testified that Hiss's reputation "for veracity, for integrity and for loyalty was good," and he did so (1) after the essential facts of the Hiss case were known, (2) voluntarily. "Mr. Stevenson," said Nixon, "has never expressed any indignation over what Hiss has done." Nixon quoted a Stevenson speech in which he said: "There aren't many American Communists—far fewer than in the days of the great Depression, and they aren't on the whole very important." Then Nixon quoted J. Edgar Hoover: "In actual numbers, their [Communists] membership may not be large. This has been cited by the ignorant and the apologists and the appeasers of Communists in our country as minimizing the danger . . ."

Said Nixon: "There is no question in my mind as to the loyalty of Mr. Stevenson, but the question is one as to his judgment . . . He has failed to recognize the threat . . ."

Eisenhower, on the other hand, "will need have no fear [of finding] Communist skeletons in his political closet." Many Americans wondered, said Nixon, whether "we may lose the struggle . . . against Communism." His reply: not a chance—"provided we get proper leadership."

The Personal Touch

One day, when the President was riding with General Bradley and me, he fell to discussing the future of some of our war leaders. I told him that I had no ambition except to retire to a quiet home and from there do what little I could to help our people understand some of the great changes the war had brought to the world and the inescapable responsibilities that would devolve upon us all as a result of those changes. I shall never forget the President's answer. Up to that time, I had met him casually on only two or three occasions. Now, in the car, he suddenly turned toward me and said: "General, there is nothing that you may want that I won't try to help you get. That definitely and specifically includes the presidency in 1948."

I doubt that any soldier of our country was ever so suddenly struck in his emotional vitals by a President with such an apparently sincere and certainly astounding proposition as this. Now & then, in conversations with friends, jocular suggestions had previously been made to me about a possible political career. My reaction was always instant repudiation, but to have the President suddenly throw this broadside into me left me no recourse except to treat it as a very splendid joke, which I hoped it was. I laughed heartily and said: "Mr. President, I don't know who will be your opponent for the presidency, but it will not be I." There was no doubt about my seriousness.

—Dwight Eisenhower, *Crusade in Europe*

Rolling into New York state last week Harry Truman wound up two weeks of whistle-stopping during which he had done his demagogic best to insure that Dwight Eisenhower should not get the presidency in 1952. A sampler of Trumanisms:

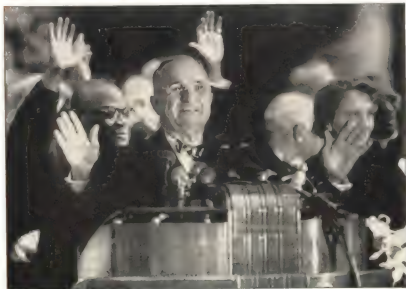
¶ "The special interest fellows who run the Republican Party are so anxious to get control of the Government . . . that they won't stop at anything . . . [Eisenhower] is doing and saying exactly what they tell him . . . He has become a front man for the lobbies."

¶ "By attacking our efforts in Korea and calling them a blunder, [Eisenhower] has raised questions that strike a blow at the morale of the free nations fighting there. I never thought I would see a general, least of all this one, doing anything that could weaken the morale and faith of our country . . . at the very time when our troops are locked in battle with the enemy."

¶ "He doesn't know anything about most of the issues."

¶ "He has betrayed his principles, and he has deserted his friends."

At a press conference, six months before Ike's nomination by the G.O.P., Harry Truman warned that Ike would have to expect to have mud thrown at him if he got into politics. At the time the President made this statement, nobody realized that it was a personal threat.



HARRY TRUMAN (& MARGARET) IN HARLEM

The mud was delivered, as promised.

N.Y. Daily Mirror—International

Tom in the Fight

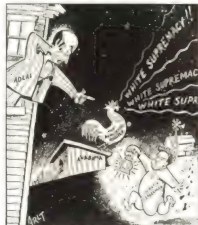
It was a new Tom Dewey who last week carried on his own crusade to capture New York for the Republicans. Audiences recalling his 1948 campaign manner found that the waxiness of his smile seemed to have melted, giving way to genuine friendliness and humor. He was self-assured, easily articulate, and clearly the Republicans' smoothest TV star (Dewey plans at least twelve TV appearances before the election, will also join Eisenhower on a whistle-stop tour of New York later this month). On TV last week, he continued his fight to show New York's minority groups that the Democrats' record of tolerance is not as pure as they claim.

Before the cameras, Dewey held up a ballot of Senator John Sparkman's home state, Alabama; on it was the Democratic symbol, a rooster, with the legend: "White Supremacy—for the Right." Said Dewey: "White supremacy is the battle cry of the old Ku Klux Klan. It is the battle cry of the hatemongers and the fascists. It is the battle cry of those who would suppress the rights of all minorities . . . The Ku Klux Klan white-supremacy slogan was anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish and anti-Negro . . . Governor Stevenson pretends to be a modern, liberal gentleman who reads well-written, glittering speeches, defending the disreputable record of the Truman Administration. Meanwhile, with his full knowledge, Senator Sparkman continues to beat the bloody trail of suppression . . ."

The New York Democrats' answer, delivered by Walter Lynch, acting state chairman: "The same 'white supremacy' label has been on the Alabama ballot for over 50 years . . . To raise this issue now is entirely out of order . . ."

Next day, at a dinner commemorating the first anniversary of China's revolution against the Manchu dynasty, Dewey made a noteworthy foreign-policy speech, the significance of which went far beyond the battle for New York State. Since the last presidential election, he said, China's 450 million people had been conquered by the Communists. Referring to Stevenson's San Francisco speech on foreign policy (TIME, Sept. 22), Dewey said: "It was shocking to me that the sum total of it was that we should forget about China and start thinking about other areas . . . I do not see how the cause of freedom can forget about a loss which was a staggering blow . . . We must at least think in terms of recovery, of progress, not of reaction, failure and slavery . . ." Dewey cited signs of unrest in Communist China, hoped that, in case of a rebellion against Peking, the U.S. would do nothing to discourage it. As for Chiang's forces on Formosa, "certainly we should not encourage them in any rash adventures, but no law of God or man requires that we prevent any man from fighting for freedom wherever reasonable opportunity occurs."

Above all, said Dewey, the U.S. must have a Pacific defense treaty (a project which the State Department considers premature). The individual treaties the



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"GRAB 'EM, JOHN, BEFORE
HE WAKES UP THE WHOLE COUNTRYSIDE!"

U.S. now has with Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand are, by themselves, "either too little or too much . . . We are bound to defend these widely separated, isolated areas . . . but each is likely to turn out indefensible as an isolated spot . . . We should view the Free Pacific as a whole." The U.S. and its allies, said Dewey, are already carrying most of the burdens of a Pacific defense treaty, but are getting none of the benefits. Concluded Dewey: "We should stop allowing these vacuums of power to exist, because they invite wars . . . The greatest force on our side . . . is moral leadership. If we abandon our friends and our moral leadership, we shall deserve the fate which will most surely be visited upon us . . ."

Adlai's Five Days

One day last week, Adlai Stevenson left Springfield by plane for a swing through the Midwest and South. Five days, 4,400 miles and 25 speeches later, he was back in Springfield. He had had a good week. The crowds he drew in the streets were still smaller than Ike's, but his major speeches packed auditoriums and were well received. He was in fine literary form, produced several new witticisms and an old limerick,* quoted Bernard Shaw, Aristotle Browning, and La Rochefoucauld. The political pattern of Stevenson's speeches was clear: he was mainly running against President Herbert Hoover and Robert Taft.

Depression. Almost all his major speeches included sketches of the horrors of the Great Depression. "Conservative, law-abiding farmers organized to march on towns and to loot the stores. Children left home to spare their parents another mouth to feed . . . Millions of American men & women waited in the breadlines . . ." The carefree era "about which a fellow Princetonian of mine, F. Scott Fitzgerald, wrote some enduring prose," ended in disaster, for which the Republican gov-

ernment of the time had no cure except "wails and exhortation . . . I can remember when shabby men and boys stood on the highways as far north as Jacksonville, thrusting cards into the few passing automobiles. They were bidding motorists to spend a night at one of your great Miami Beach hotels for a dollar—with breakfast thrown in." Stevenson's moral: the Republicans, if elected, would bring back those dreadful days. The Democrats, on the other hand, "will not let the farms and factories of America lie idle while men and women and children need food and clothing."

Taft. Stevenson attacked Eisenhower for being vague on issues (in one verbal caricature, he likened him to a fish who always "swims back under those lily pads entitled, 'I just want to do what is best for the American people.'"). But his main charge was that Eisenhower had surrendered to Taft, who "lost the nomination, but won the nominee." Said Stevenson: "When you gaze upon the five stars of Eisenhower, you must listen for the voice of Robert A. Taft." On most specific issues, e.g., labor, defense, foreign spending, foreign trade, Stevenson cited Taft's stand, said or implied that it was also Eisenhower's.

At Saginaw, Mich., he told his audience that the Republican Party is the party of the rich and privileged, advocating a "restricted heaven—a heaven for members only." He conceded that taxes "are high, uncomfortably, dangerously high," but blamed them on defense spending, and declared that the country was more prosperous than ever. At the same time he vigorously attacked Eisenhower's assertion that much of this prosperity rested on defense spending.

Communism. In Detroit's jam-packed Masonic temple, Stevenson made a speech of major importance: in it, he gave his view of Communism in the U.S. The Communist threat in the U.S., suggested Stevenson, is largely the Republicans' fault; it first appeared in the Great Depression, "arising from poverty and despair, and following, as it happens, twelve years of Republican administration." Then, many Americans became discouraged with capitalism, and nearly a million, in 1932, voted "against the capitalist system." It was at that time, said Stevenson in an interpolation to his prepared text, "that some persons like Alger Hiss and Elizabeth Bentley, witnessing the devastation of capitalism and the menacing rise of Hitler, became entangled in the Communist conspiracy."

After the New Deal came to power, continued Stevenson, the Depression was

* The Socialist Party vote reached its alltime high, 901,873, in 1912. It was 827,704 in 1920. In 1932 it was 884,781. In the same year, the Communist vote was 107,991. Thereafter, large numbers of former Socialist voters were absorbed in the Democratic Party and later in New York's Liberal and Labor Parties. In 1948 the Socialist Party polled 139,000 votes, and the Communist-controlled Progressive Party polled 1,150,103.

* The one about the young lady from Niter who rode on the back of a tiger. The young lady, he intimated, was Ike, and the tiger Bob Taft.

halted, and "Communism in the U.S. was turned back." Stevenson promised: "If I find in Washington any disloyal Government servant, I will throw him out ruthlessly." He also promised to "review" the present loyalty system to see if it can be strengthened. But he was satisfied that the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover was doing everything there was to be done about finding Communist agents. Joe McCarthy, said Stevenson, had not brought about the conviction of a single Communist agent. He added: "Catching real Communist agents, like killing poisonous snakes or tigers, is not a job for amateurs or children, especially noisy ones. It is a job for cautious, silent professionals who know their business . . ." Furthermore, said Stevenson, Communist agents get into any Government, and anti-Communism is no guarantee against them—they even got into the Nazi regime.

At the University of Wisconsin in Madison, he took a swipe at Joe McCarthy: "The free mind is no barking dog to be

tethered on a ten-foot chain. It must be unrestricted . . . Some, perhaps, find it politically profitable to cultivate the vineyards of anxiety. I would warn them lest they reap the grapes of wrath." At Milwaukee, where Stevenson drew a crowd that was somewhat bigger than Eisenhower's crowd of the week before, Stevenson criticized Ike for his routine endorsement of Joe McCarthy and of Indiana's Senator William Jenner. Said Stevenson: "Disturbing things have taken place in our own land. The pillorying of the innocent has caused the wise to stammer and the timid to retreat."

Fair Deal. At Kansas City, Stevenson paid glowing tribute to "your blue-ribbon winner . . . from Independence," Harry Truman, and his "heroic" decisions in the cold war. At St. Louis he made a major speech on economics. He recalled the men who criticized the Louisiana Purchase and compared them to "some men of today who know the price of everything and the value of nothing."

China. Moving on to Oklahoma City, where the New York Yankees' pitcher, Allie Reynolds, welcomed him, Stevenson, who has been too busy for baseball, blundered: "I wish I could hit like you." In his speech before a crowd of 75,000 at the state capitol, he briefly defended the Administration's record on China: echoing the State Department's 1949 White Paper on the subject, he presented the familiar argument that China's Nationalist regime could have been saved from the Communists only by sending U.S. soldiers to China.*

Foreign Trade. In New Orleans, where he was greeted by a torchlight parade organized by the Seafarers International Union (A.F.L.), Stevenson presented his hosts a verbal bouquet ("You have made an admirable civilization. It is a jamluhyia containing all that makes for the body's pleasure, the mind's delight, the spirit's repose"), then discussed foreign trade, essential to New Orleans' busy port. Said Stevenson: "The 'suicidal foreign-trade fanaticism' of the Republicans, who were responsible for the Hawley-Smoot tariff (1930), would kill off foreign trade, would—by not buying from Japan and Germany—drive these countries into Communist arms. He also graphically described post-Civil War conditions in Louisiana, including malaria, pellagra, and child labor. He got a rousing cheer when he finished his speech with a tribute to the vigor of French civilization—delivered in excellent French.

Social Security. At Miami, speaking against a background of waving palm trees, Stevenson conceded that "there are honest criticisms to be made after 20 years of Democratic administration," but in Miami and Tampa, he listed the aid the New Deal had given Florida, e.g., assistance to the Jackson Memorial hospital, reclamation of swamplands, development of frozen citrus concentrates. He promised expanded so-

* In no campaign speech has Stevenson outlined his program for future dealings with Communist China. In a Sept. 8 press conference, he was asked whether the U.S. should recognize the Red Chinese government if the Korean war should be settled. He said that "there would be very great opposition to that recognition," but added: "I point out to you that once we had resolved our difficulties with our enemies in this and previous wars, notably in the case of Italy, we recognized them rapidly." Asked if Red China should get China's permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council, he said he did not think "the time will ever come when any country will shoot its way into the U.N." On the other hand, "that the seat should remain vacant and not occupied by a government no longer in existence would be unlikely." On the basis of these answers, Stevenson's most enthusiastic press supporter, the New York Post, reported that in spite of Stevenson's "guarded language," his words contained "strong intimations of the position he would favor." The Post said that Stevenson's words "added up, in effect, to agreement with the course of action recommended by Walter Lippmann and several other foreign-policy experts." This course was described by the Post: "In exchange for Chinese withdrawal from Korea and other concessions, this country would agree to dump Chiang as the legally recognized government of China. After an interval, Red China would be given diplomatic recognition and allowed to join the U.N."



Hank Walker—LIFE

STEVENSON AT FORT DODGE, IOWA

"Disturbing things have taken place in our land . . ."

cial security, and cited Alfred Landon's 1936 campaign speeches as evidence that the Republicans are against it. He also promised to see what he could do about "a longer, healthier life for our older citizens," quoting Browning to make his point ("Grow old along with me/The best is yet to be . . .").

Civil Rights. At Nashville, Tenn., where he was welcomed by Senator Estes Kefauver, Stevenson tackled the delicate subject of civil rights. "On the question of minority rights," he said, "a great many of you probably disagree with me," but he added that the difference between Northern and Southern Democrats on the subject of Negroes is only "a disagreement over method . . ."

After a two-day rest in Springfield, Stevenson this week went out on Eisenhower's trail through Wyoming, Utah and Texas. Stevenson aides have decided that the Democratic candidate is up against the "Eisenhower father symbol," i.e., a lot of people see Ike as a strong character, who will shoulder the country's worries. Stevenson's job, his staff thinks, is to try to "destroy the symbol."

Ike in the West

Ike's tour of the West was something of a triumph. Early in the morning or late at night, huge crowds turned out at the depots to hear him; in the cities there were showers of tape, and people sometimes lined five deep along the curbs. Newsmen on the Eisenhower Special (who stood 24 for Adlai, 7 for Ike in a recent poll) conceded they had seen nothing like it since Franklin Roosevelt's greatest days.

Eisenhower's words seemed to echo the enthusiasm of the crowds. With the difficult political maneuvering through "Taft territory" behind him, Ike sounded more at ease than he had since the campaign began.

He worked hard, going through half a dozen speech drafts with his advisers before he was satisfied. He tried to get to bed by 10:30 or 11, but his aides were getting used to having him knock on their doors at 2 a.m. when he had just thought of something that he wanted to thrash out at once.

Eisenhower was angry at Truman's attacks (see above). He jeered at Stevenson for leaving the dirty work to Harry. ("You used to read in your newspapers about a mysterious character called 'the White House spokesman' . . . Now it is the Administration's candidate who has the White House spokesman.") He specifically answered Truman on three issues.

Resources. Truman, whom Ike referred to as an "expert in political demagoguery," had conducted the people "through an underworld of imaginary devils," charging that the Republicans wanted to wreck development of natural resources, irrigation and power projects. Nonsense, said Eisenhower. Many of these projects had been started by the Republican 80th Congress, which Truman calls the "worst." The Republicans, said Ike, want to safeguard a measure of local control over the projects

instead of surrendering all to "whole-hog Federal Government."

Korea. Truman had tried to pin on Eisenhower, then Army Chief of Staff, the blame for the 1947 recommendation to withdraw troops from Korea. Any opinions rendered by the Chiefs of Staff, said Ike, were military. The U.S. decision to withdraw was political. "There were some things back there in 1947 that I didn't foresee would happen," said Ike. Among them: that the Secretary of State would make public to a potential enemy the decision that Korea was not in the U.S.'s vital defense perimeter.

Russia. Truman had taxed Eisenhower with a 1945 statement hoping for peace and collaboration with Russia. "And that charge," said Ike in Eugene, Ore. "came from the very same man who only three years later, remember, in 1948, came to this town [and said]: 'I like old Uncle Joe Stalin. Joe is a decent fellow. But the people who run the government won't let him be as decent as he would like to be.'"

Party Unity. Criticized by some of his own followers for endorsing all Republican senatorial and congressional candidates (including Indiana's Jenner and Wisconsin's Joe McCarthy), Eisenhower spoke earnestly on the subject of party unity. In a speech in Portland, where 20,000 lined the streets while 6,000 jammed into an auditorium that normally holds 5,000, Eisenhower described the system of splinter parties in continental countries, like France, where politicians "differences are nursed so tightly to the breast, their mutual hatreds are so valuable to them that they cannot act. Now that must not happen in America . . . This crusade . . . must have people of many diverse beliefs . . . so long as we have certain ideals, aspirations and purposes which we commonly support."

At Salem police lost control of the crowd: hundreds swarmed over Eisenhower's car. But this was only a warmup for Ike's two days in California, where he campaigned hard for the state's 32 elec-



EISENHOWER AT WHITEHALL MOUNT.
"Let no one say that America is finished . . ."

Ralph Mauer—UPI

KEY STATE—ILLINOIS

Illinois played a decisive role in the 1948 election. The state's 27 electoral votes (down one from 1948) may be equally significant this year.

Background: Illinois, once considered a Republican state, has gone Democratic in every presidential election since 1932. Since 1942 it has gone Republican in off-year congressional elections. In 1946 the Republican vote for the House of Representatives was 56.5% of the major party total, leading to widespread G.O.P. belief that Illinois was safe for Dewey in 1948. He lost it when the normal Republican downstate majority failed to materialize. Truman's statewide plurality was only 33,612 out of 3,984,046 votes cast for President. An important oddity of the 1948 Illinois election is that Henry Wallace's name was not on the ballot and he received only about 5,000 write-in votes. In some other important states (New York, California), Republicans comparing this year's prospects with 1948 have to presume that the large 1948 Wallace vote (509,559 in New York, 190,381 in California) will go to Stevenson this year. In Illinois the Wallace weight is unimportant.

In Illinois 1950 congressional elections the Republicans got 53.9% of the major party vote—a drop from their 1946 off-year showing. The state now has 18 Republican Congressmen and eight Democrats. One Senator, Paul Douglas, is a Democrat, one, Everett Dirksen, a Republican. Neither Senate seat is up this year.

In 1948 Stevenson got a thumping plurality of 572,067 votes—highest ever given a candidate for governor—after a vigorous campaign against Governor Dwight Green, who was running for a third term, although his administration had been thoroughly discredited.

Chicago is the Democratic stronghold, usually producing pluralities of around 250,000. The Chicago Democratic machine is the most effective in the U.S. Although Chicago's boss Jacob ("Jack") Arvey is himself not tainted with corruption, organized crime flourishes in Chicago. Republicans frequently charge that the underworld is protected by members of Arvey's organization. The Kefauver Senate committee called Chicago "a focal point for the activities of organized criminals in the U.S."

For Governor: Though most Democratic leaders would have preferred Secretary of State Edward J. Barrett, a noted vote-getter, at Adlai Stevenson's insistence they gave the gubernatorial nomination to bulky, 56-year-old Lieut. Governor Sherwood Dixon. Many Democratic leaders are still openly unhappy about

Dixon, a worthy man but a dull campaigner.

Dixon's opponent, 38-year-old William G. Stratton, served in Congress (1941-43 and 1944-49) and is currently state treasurer. Slight and hatchet-faced, Stratton, an extreme conservative, is conducting a shrill-voiced campaign primarily against Adlai Stevenson ("The most expensive governor in Illinois history"), and dismisses Dixon as "the hand-picked candidate" of Harry Truman's hand-picked man.

Republican Stratton is regarded as an effective campaigner who will beat Dixon unless a Stevenson sweep carries the rest of the ticket along with it.

For President: In Cook County and other urban areas, Republicans have worked hard to make inroads in the huge Negro and Polish-American vote. There is no sign whatever that any large numbers of these blocs have been detached from their Democratic allegiance, but there may be some seepage.

In downstate Illinois, traditionally Republican, the Korean war ranks well above farm policy as an issue. Said a downstate Republican last week: "In the rural areas, just one boy killed or injured out of a church congregation will stagger the whole congregation." Downstate farmers will give Ike more than the lackluster support they gave Dewey in 1948, but many of them still feel that the general has been too "gentlemanly" and has not pounded hard enough at "the blunders that led to Korea."

Illinois is the one state where Stevenson does not have to buck the fact that he is, compared to Ike, almost unknown. In Illinois he is a far stronger candidate than Truman was. But then in Illinois Ike is a far stronger candidate than Dewey was. While there are no signs of large defections from Democratic ranks, Republicans point out that large defections are not necessary for Eisenhower to carry the state. A shift to the Republicans of five 1948 Truman voters in every thousand would put Illinois in the Republican column.

Illinois will see a great deal more campaigning before Nov. 4. Ike, Adlai, Joe McCarthy and Harry Truman are all expected to make major appearances on which a great deal may depend. The Gallup Poll of a few weeks ago showed a slight Ike lead in Illinois. Nevertheless, a careful survey of the state indicates that it should now be marked as Stevenson's by a narrow margin.

total votes. At Sacramento Governor Earl Warren—who had not overexerted himself campaigning for Eisenhower and Nixon—was on hand, warmly welcomed Ike.

At Martinez (pop. 8,300) Ike said: "I like America and America is its people. I see a lot of signs around, and most of them say 'I like Ike.' I wish a lot of them could be written to say 'Ike likes me.' That is the reason I come here." At the Oakland station the crowd was small. But at the city hall, where Eisenhower spoke, the crowd was so large that he rose on tiptoe to see it all, whistled at its size. Then Eisenhower drove across the great Bay Bridge into San Francisco, where an estimated 100,000 turned out to greet him. On California and Montgomery Streets the shower of paper was so heavy that reporters a block away could scarcely see the candidate. Although Ike's speech was on TV, 20,000 San Franciscans jammed the Cow Palace (seating capacity: 18,000) to see & hear him. Speech highlights:

Asia. "Without weakening the security of the free world, I pledge full dedication to the job of finding an intelligent and honorable way to end the tragic toll of American casualties in Korea. No one can pledge you more . . . I shall never say, as the present Administration says: because the problem is tough the problem cannot be solved . . . Without such determination and dedication there can be no victory, but only a stalemate, only a road uphill paved with excuse and evasion . . ."

Cold War. "Our aim . . . is not conquest of territory or subjugation by force. Our aim is more subtle, more pervasive, more complete. We are trying to get the world by peaceful means to believe the truth . . . The means we shall employ . . . are often called 'psychological.' Don't be afraid of that term just because it's a five-dollar, five-syllable word. 'Psychological warfare' is the struggle for the minds and wills of men. Many people think [it] means just the use of propaganda . . . But [that] is not the most important part in this struggle. The present Administration has never yet been able to grasp the full import of a psychological effort put forth on a national scale. What would such a . . . national strategy mean? . . . The selection of broad, national purposes . . . Every significant act of Government should be so timed . . . so related to other governmental actions that it will produce the maximum effect . . . We shall no longer have a Department of State that deals with foreign policy in an aloof cloister, a defense establishment that makes military appraisals in a vacuum . . . We must bring the dozens of agencies and bureaus into concerted action under an overall scheme of strategy . . ."

Leaving San Francisco, Ike transferred from train to plane. (Mamie, who does not stand altitude well, went on by rail, did some whistle-stopping of her own.) At Long Beach he tried a "prop stop." It worked well: more than 4,000 turned up at the airport. Said Ike: "The so-called professional politicians . . . told me there

was one thing you could not do—go to an airport and address a group of American citizens. I was told they simply wouldn't come. So I find out today that . . . those political friends of mine were wrong, and I am delighted."

At Los Angeles, Ike drew another big crowd. Speech highlights:

Big Government. "We have been called the party of special privilege, but . . . of all the special privileges that are dangerous in this country, the most dangerous is the special privilege of big government."

Civil Rights. "We must make equality of opportunity a living fact for every American, regardless of race, color or creed . . . There can be no second-class Americans . . . For 20 years, leaders of the Administration have been making promises . . . And yet after those 20 years, racial segregation still exists in our nation's capital."

Social Security. "We must improve and extend it . . ." More old-age pensions. No "government medicine" but more voluntary private health insurance; federal loans when other means fail; federal aid to education only when state funds are insufficient.

"Don't Let Them Take It Away." "Don't let anyone tell you that America's destiny is now reduced down to keeping what we've got . . . that the great hymn of America's future is 'Don't let them take it away.' It is not in America's character to respond to standstill and mark-time music . . ."

After swinging through Arizona and New Mexico into Utah, Ike made a speech on "The Middle Way" at Salt Lake City. Highlights:

Labor. "Radicals hail American workers as their neglected brothers—and hope to climb to political power on their backs. Reactionary extremists attack American unions as unnecessary or greedy—and hope to climb to wealth on their broken backs." Instead, Eisenhower pledged "a government that would give fair and just hearing to all labor's needs and problems."

Communism & McCarthyism. "The first [extreme] attacks the danger with a zeal that takes no account of our civil liberties. It wounds the innocent as well as the guilty. It is a parody of righteous justice. That extreme I have firmly and explicitly renounced . . . The opposite extreme, is no less repugnant to me. [It] talks in the slick vocabulary of 'red herring' and 'phantoms' . . . It rejects the idea that you and I, in order to sustain our individual liberties, must remain helpless in the face of Communist conspiracy . . . Freedom can defend itself without destroying itself . . ."

America. "Let no one out of great fear and little faith say that America is finished; that the days of our pioneering are ended. I believe that if the great leader [Brigham Young] who brought you here were to stand today and look down on America as he once looked down on your valley, he would say again 'This is the place.' And I believe he would add: 'This is the time.'"

KEY STATE—PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania will play an important and perhaps a deciding role in the 1952 election. Only New York has more electoral votes—although Pennsylvania is down to 32 (from 35 in 1948) as a result of the 1950 census, and now California rates an equal number of electors.

Background: In all but four presidential elections since 1860 Pennsylvania has voted Republican. In 1912 it switched to Teddy Roosevelt and the Bull Moosers, in 1936, 1940 and 1944 to Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal. In 1948 it gave Tom Dewey an edge of 150,000 votes (out of 3,735,000) and is now, by surface indications, once more a G.O.P. state. Its governor and both its U.S. Senators are Republican and so are 20 of its 33 Congressmen. Nevertheless, Pennsylvania must be wooed to be won by Eisenhower in 1952.

Thousands of Pennsylvania families still vote Republican as Georgians vote Democratic and for much the same reason: Gettysburg has not been completely forgotten. Even some of John L. Lewis' miners in the anthracite regions go Republican—they have never recovered from the Depression, still live under a black thunderhead of poverty and unemployment, react bitterly to high prices and the Democratic cry "Don't let them take it away."

In the years since passage of the Wagner Act, Pittsburgh and the smoke-curtained western steel counties around it have become a Democratic stronghold. Philadelphia now has a Democratic city administration for the first time since 1884; is still in the emotional throes of revolt against decades of tobacco-stained Republican boss rule, and is awash with independent-minded voters.

Pennsylvania, if its G.O.P. tradition can be ignored, has ingredients which may make it as unpredictable as New York or California. Its 1950 population of 10,562,000 is 70% urban. Nearly 3,000,000 are foreign-born or of recent foreign descent. Pennsylvania has more than half a million Negroes. There are more than 1,500,000 union members in the state. Among its population are 3,000,000 Protestants, 2,500,000 Roman Catholics, half a million Jews.

For U.S. Senator: G.O.P. Senator Ed Martin, former governor, an attorney, a World War I Army officer and former commandant of the Pennsylvania National Guard, is running for his second term. He is a stiff, lackluster old man (73) who has kept a close tongue in his head during his term in Washington, and has voted the way Bob Taft voted on almost all occasions. He is much more widely known than his Democratic opponent Guy K. Bard, a Lancaster county attorney who resigned as a federal

district judge to make the race. If Martin were opposing Bard in an off year he would win handily; in 1952 the fortunes of both candidates seem tied to the presidential race.

For President: Soft-spoken Governor John Fine, a coal-patch boy who made good in the big city, is now the senior Republican in Pennsylvania by virtue of his control of state patronage. Pittsburgh's Mayor Dave Lawrence, a man who came up by the same hardfisted route, is recognized as the No. 1 Democrat. Although they look at the presidential race from opposite corners of the ring, their estimates of the Pennsylvania vote narrow down to essential views which are surprisingly alike.

Says Fine: "As of now, Pennsylvania is going to be Republican. But mind you, it has not solidified and a lot of people aren't saying anything. Emotional factors grow less & less important as Election Day gets closer. I believe this election will turn on two major questions: Will this prosperity hold up, and how do we best get peace? I hope Eisenhower talks more about these two big subjects."

Says Lawrence: "We have a chance. The decision of the voters doesn't really start to jell until Election Day is close at hand. People are thinking back 20 years and it is sobering them . . . they are prosperous and they want to stay that way. Our prospects depend on how well Stevenson gets his story across. So far, he is clicking."

As of this week, the great imponderable in Pennsylvania is Philadelphia—its voters may well tip the scales on Election Day. The Republicans can count on a majority of 200,000 or 300,000 votes from the Republican counties, the Democrats on an edge of up to 150,000 votes in Pittsburgh and the steel country. If Eisenhower can break even in Philadelphia he can win, by all indications, in a walk; if he can hold the Democratic lead down to 50,000 votes he can squeak through. But if Philadelphians vote Democratic in a big way, Adlai Stevenson could carry the state. (Truman carried Philadelphia by 7,000; F.D.R.'s biggest Philadelphia majority was 210,000 in 1936.)

The city's old Republican machine is all but extinct and no effective Democratic machine has replaced it. Both Eisenhower and Stevenson will be on their own in Philadelphia.

Best guess: the state will go Republican.

POLITICAL NOTES

Who's for Whom

Writing in *American Astrology* (which has called Adlai Stevenson the "Man of Destiny"), Astrologist Rupert Gleadow last week revealed how the stars stand. It is easy as pie to tell who will win, said Gleadow, but tough to write about it, because he doesn't want to discourage anybody. His news: at the time of the election, "General Eisenhower suffers the transit of Neptune and Saturn over his Sun," and that is really bad. His conclusion: Stevenson, like a shooting star.

¶ Adlai Stevenson, a pharmacist in Greenville, Texas, joined the national Stevensons-for-Eisenhower Club. Texas Adlai, no kin, though he was named for the Democratic candidate's grandfather (Vice President under Grover Cleveland), said he thinks there is "too much flip-flop stuff going on up in Washington."

¶ Four big names in the world of arts and letters announced in New York that they were switching from Eisenhower to Stevenson. The four: Producer-Playwright George Abbott, Author Edna Ferber, Librettist-Producer Oscar Hammerstein II, Producer Irene Selznick.

¶ Two big Southern newspapers announced their choice. The *Atlanta Journal*, the South's largest daily (which has never supported a Republican for President), came out for Stevenson. The *Charlotte News*, largest evening paper in the Carolinas (which supported Tom Dewey in 1948), announced for Ike. In Baltimore, the *Afro-American*, the nation's largest Negro weekly (which supported the Republican nominee in 1940, '44 and '48), endorsed Stevenson.*

¶ Lewis W. Douglas, who served as U.S. budget director under Franklin Roosevelt and as Ambassador to Great Britain under Harry Truman, introduced Eisenhower for a plane-side speech at Tucson, Ariz. Douglas said he still considers himself a Democrat, "but I am convinced the time has come, in the public interest and for the welfare of the world, for a change in the Government that has managed and mismanaged affairs for nearly a quarter of a century."

¶ In Maryland, where the race is so close that politicians are watching every development with anxious eyes, an important Democrat made an announcement: Howard W. Jackson, who was mayor of Baltimore for 16 years (1923-27; 1931-43), supported Tom Dewey in 1944 and Harry Truman in 1948, came out for Eisenhower.

¶ At Uvalde, Tex., old (83) John Nance Garner took his first public political stand since he retired as Vice President in 1941.

* The *Afro-American* was angry because Republican Vice-Presidential Candidate Richard Nixon signed a restrictive covenant, preventing resale to a Negro, when he bought his house in Washington. The paper did not seem disturbed by the fact that Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate John Sparkman, one of Nixon's neighbors, signed the same covenant. Both candidates live in a section where such covenants are automatically attached to house deeds.



LEWIS DOUGLAS
In the public interest.

He scrawled a note to House Speaker Sam Rayburn, leader of the Texas "loyalists": "I will vote the Democratic ticket straight . . ."

¶ John Roosevelt, youngest (36) son of F.D.R., hit the campaign trail for Eisenhower. His brother Elliott is also for Ike, but Brothers James and Franklin Jr. and their mother are for Stevenson. Said John: "I believe it's time for a cleanup, for new faces and new brains."

¶ After a speech by Boss John L. Lewis (who has not publicly supported a presidential candidate since he broke with Franklin Roosevelt in 1940 and supported Willkie), the United Mine Workers' convention in Cincinnati whooped through a



JOHN LEWIS
In the U.M.W.'s interest.

resolution endorsing Adlai Stevenson. The Mine Workers' \$1.00-a-day wage increase, won in negotiations with mine operators last month, is pending before the Wage Stabilization Board in Washington.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Poles & Honey

Both candidates last week made foreign-policy statements whose significance went far beyond campaign oratory. The two statements showed vastly different approaches to the No. 1 U.S. problem: how to deal with the Soviet Union.

Eisenhower, resting for two days in Denver after his 5,000-mile swing through the West (see above), issued a Pulaski Day statement paying tribute to the great Polish patriot, who fought in the American Revolution. Recalling a pledge in the Republican platform, Eisenhower urged "the repudiation of the Yalta agreement, which, through the violation of the principles of the Atlantic Charter and through its unilateral violation by the Soviet government, has resulted in the enslavement of Poland. Thus we will give hope to the people of Poland and to all the American friends of Poland . . ."

Stevenson also dealt with the Soviet Union. In a speech at Oklahoma City, he said that U.S. foreign policy "has worked so well that we may well be seeing—this week in Moscow—a shift in Russian policy which may be of the greatest importance. The Russians may have decided that their aggressive policies have been too risky, and that they have more to gain by honey than by vinegar . . . We must not be deluded by Soviet attempts to re-establish the united front. But I do see a chance of long-run improvement." (A few days before, Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed a similarly optimistic opinion despite the recent setbacks to his hopes marked by the barring of Ambassador George Kennan from Moscow.)

So far as the public knows, the only evidence in support of Stevenson's suggestion is contained in newspaper reports of a new pronouncement by Joseph Stalin (TIME, Oct. 13). Stalin assured his Communist readers that the capitalist nations were bound to war eventually among themselves, and added that war among the capitalists was more likely than war between the capitalists and Soviet Russia. Some newspapers concluded that this might be the beginning of a new, more peaceful phase of Soviet policy.

On the other hand, the Moscow meeting to which Stevenson referred produced considerably more vinegar than honey, Samples

¶ When the text of Stalin's statement became available (several days before the Acheson and Stevenson pronouncements), it was found to contain the usual violent attacks on the U.S., plus a call to America's allies to desert.

¶ Georgy Malenkov, Stalin's "No. 1" man, said that the U.S. had assumed Hitler's mantle and was planning world domination by means of a third world war

(see INTERNATIONAL). "The leaders of the United States . . . knew from the experience of the Hitlerites . . . that it was impossible even to dream of world supremacy without the use of force . . . They decided . . . to prepare a new war . . ."

¶ Lavrenty Beria, boss of the Russian secret police, said that the U.S. is working for world domination and is sending its agents, recruited from "degenerate elements," into the Soviet Union.

¶ Marshal Nikolai Bulganin proudly said that it is "no secret" that the Soviet economy can be switched, in record time, "to war purposes."

¶ The congress cheered the pledge of a North Korean delegate "to achieve final victory over the hated enemy—the American interventionists."

OPINION

The Omens

The political soothsayers last week stepped up their efforts to look into the future. Some of their methods were doubtless better than those of the ancients who examined chicken entrails. In Washington, D.C., retired Barber Harry Rich announced that customers of the nation's barbershops favored Stevenson over Eisenhower 58,350 to 56,213. Kansas City, Mo.'s Staley-Milling Co. found that 51.6% of its Midwestern customers preferred to buy their chicken feed in sacks bearing the G.O.P. elephant. Operating on a somewhat more scientific basis, Gallup pollsters found that the Democratic Party has gained ground during October.

In a nationwide Gallup survey, voters were first asked: "If the presidential election were being held today, which political party would you like to see win. . . ?" The results (announced last week):

Republican	45%
Democratic	38%
Undecided	17%

When the undecided voters were asked to express their "leanings" and the leaners were added to these decided totals, the results became:

Republican	49%
Democratic	45%
Still undecided	6%

This is a gain of 2% for the Democrats and a loss of 2% for the Republicans since early September.

Recent Gallup poll surveys of individual states put the Republicans ahead in three key states which Harry Truman carried by small majorities in 1948. Lumping together firmly committed voters and those who would admit to a leaning, the results were:

CALIFORNIA

Republican	54.5%
Democratic	40.5%
Still undecided	5%

ILLINOIS

Republican	47%
Democratic	42%
Still undecided	11%

OHIO

Republican	52%
Democratic	41%
Still undecided	7%

In Florida and Texas, Gallup pollsters found Republican strength far above normal. Relative party standings (including leaners):

FLORIDA

Republican	47%
Democratic	49%
Still undecided	4%

TEXAS

Republican	37%
Democratic	56%
Still undecided	7%

In a Crossley poll survey published last week, farmers in the heavily agricultural states of Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin gave Dwight Eisenhower a big lead over



The Bettmann Archive
ROMAN SOOTHSAYERS
The feed sacks spelled I-K-E.

Stevenson. Among farmers whom the Crossley pollsters considered "probable voters," the results were:

Eisenhower	49.6%
Stevenson	37.3%
Minor parties	4%
Undecided	12.7%

Favorable to Republican hopes as most of these polls seemed, they were no solid forecast of Republican victory in November. The Republicans, warned Pollster George Gallup last week, had failed to convince the average voter that they had his interests at heart. (Asked which party they thought better "for people like yourself," 48% of those Gallup polled named the Democratic Party, only 31% the Republican Party.) "G.O.P. hopes," said Gallup, "must be pinned almost entirely on the personal popularity of General Eisenhower." Last week Ike was still running ahead of the Republican Party as a whole, but his voter strength in the national Gallup poll had declined three points since late September.

THE ADMINISTRATION "Unheard Of"

For two months the House Judiciary subcommittee, headed by Kentucky's Democratic Representative Frank L. Chelf, studied the 1946 Kansas City, Mo. vote fraud case. The question that interested the subcommittee: Did the Department of Justice do what it should have done about the charges that fraud contributed to the Democratic primary defeat of Congressman Roger C. Slaughter by Harry Truman's candidate, Enos Artell?

The subcommittee learned that Tom C. Clark, then the Attorney General and now a Supreme Court Justice, limited the first investigation to questioning of only six witnesses, and then dropped the case entirely. He picked it up again only after much public furor.

Last week Chelf and Subcommittee Member Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) concluded that Clark "showed at least extremely poor judgment." They released testimony by Francis Biddle, Clark's predecessor as Attorney General, who said that Clark's handling of the case was "inappropriate, improper and unheard of." Said the subcommittee: "That is our opinion today, and in the absence of further explanation, it stands as our final judgment."

COMMUNISTS

Conviction Upheld

This week the U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case of Communists Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted in March 1951 of giving U.S. atomic secrets to the Russians. Their sentence, to be carried out at New York's Sing Sing prison: death in the electric chair.

The Outer Darkness

When Kansas-born Earl Browder, No. 1 open Communist in the U.S., was freed by Franklin Roosevelt in 1942 after serving 14 months of a four-year term for passport fraud, the comrades and New Dealers cheered F.D.R.'s magnanimity.

A fortnight ago, when Browder and his Russian-born wife were indicted for making false statements about Mrs. Browder's Communist affiliations during a 1949 naturalization hearing, there were no big friends to help. Browder, who still calls himself a Communist although he was expelled from the party in 1946, was locked up, and Mrs. Browder with him.

Last week, after they had spent nine days in jail, the Browners managed to raise the \$5,000 bail, and were freed to await trial. The lawyer who showed up to represent them: O. John Rogge, an Assistant Attorney General (1939-40) in the Roosevelt Administration and special assistant to the Attorney General for the Nazi sedition trial of 1944. Rogge, once a darling of the Communists, is now the U.S. lawyer representing Marshal Tito's anti-Stalinist Communist government of Yugoslavia.

NEWS IN PICTURES



DISASTER AT HARROW: Under floodlights and oil flares, long hours after three-train crash, rescue workers continue to burrow for

survivors (and corpses) in wreckage spewed across tracks and platforms at Harrow-Wealdstone station, 10 miles northwest of London.



Shattered cars, sealing victims in tombs of steel, piled on top of each other more than 40 feet high after two mainline expresses, running

in opposite directions, plowed into a packed commuter train causing the second worst British railroad accident. The death toll: 108.

Kevhans

INTERNATIONAL

THE NATIONS

Pride & Prejudice

Twisting the lion's tail used to be diplomacy's favorite parlor game. The same rules still apply, but now it is known as plucking the eagle's feathers. Last week France's little businessman, Premier Antoine Pinay, proved himself adept at the



PREMIER PINAY

European

On the side of George Washington...

game. By defying the U.S., he became a hero to all Frenchmen.

Vision & Venom. Shrewd Premier Pinay, who likes to pose as no politician, just a technician, had lasted in office seven months. But as the National Assembly prepared to convene after a three months' recess, he was in a hot fight for survival. "I have the people behind me and Parliament in front of me," Pinay often says. His opposition in Parliament—Gaullists, Communists, and to some extent, Socialists—were all crying for the head of Pinay's Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman.

A fixture of every French cabinet since July 1948, Schuman is the man of vision who effectively worked for his country's participation in NATO and gave his name to the plan for a great six-nation coal and steel community. Yet these days Robert Schuman's place in history is more secure than his place in current French politics: if the opposition could knock off Schuman, they could probably topple Pinay, who needs the 98 votes of Schuman's party, the MRP, to stay in office.

The day Parliament opened, Pinay met with his cabinet, and beat the opposition to the first move. He issued a truculent statement that France would stand no "interference," by the U.N. or anybody else, in her troubled North African affairs (see below). The motion for an

immediate debate on foreign policy was defeated, 394-223. But Pinay's biggest triumph was still to come.

Dollars & Diplomats. Two months ago, trying to balance his '53 military budget, Pinay had written to U.S. Ambassador James C. Dunn asking how many U.S. dollars he could count on. Ever since, Dunn had been trying to get an answer out of the State Department and the Pentagon. Last week he had it. Pinay had hoped to get \$650 million, which he needed to balance his budget without increasing taxes, as he had pledged his country. But the U.S. Congress had cut foreign aid appropriations, and what France was going to get was \$525 million.

A nice, polite, formal letter saying this was sent to Ambassador Dunn from Washington to transmit to Pinay. Along with it, Dunn got a set of instructions which diplomats call "verbal comments to be used in the course of conversation," i.e., what he might say to pacify Pinay, who, after all, was going to get barely more than half a billion dollars. Usually diplomats memorize such aids to conversation, or if they quote from them, are careful not to hand over the texts to their hosts. Gist of this oral message, prepared in Washington: if France spends her \$525 million wisely on NATO defense, and if her own arms budget is big enough, she may reasonably expect more aid.

These messages in hand, Ambassador Dunn drove across the Seine to Pinay's Left Bank residence, the Hôtel Matignon. Premier Pinay was "in a meeting," and the Ambassador talked instead to Under Secretary of State Félix Gaillard. Then Dunn gave Gaillard not only the formal letter but—a shocking diplomatic blunder—the private "verbal comments," for Pinay to read for himself.

When Pinay saw the notes, he blew up. Summoning Dunn, he told the flummoxed Ambassador that clearly the U.S. was attempting to interfere in France's internal affairs. Later, bristling with wounded French pride, Pinay told a caucus of his party (Independent Republican) that his dignity had just led him to reject a U.S. diplomatic note as "inadmissible" (though there was no sign that he was ready to put the same label on the U.S.'s \$525 million handout). Next morning Paris newspapers hailed Pinay as "the strong man who can say no to the Americans."

Seers & Certainties. Pinay's exhibition of anti-Americanism, galling though it was to U.S. citizens (who have had only three balanced budgets in the past 20 years), was adroitly timed, and it touched a popular nerve. The French, glad to get the U.S. handouts, resent the slightest condition attached to them, and get a lot of satisfaction calling Uncle Sam a domineering tightwad. Even the Communists cheered Pinay: after all, Stalin had just assured the faithful that the capitalist nations would inevitably quarrel themselves into warring with each other.

At week's end, basking in his new popularity, Pinay made a statement, designed for consumption both in Washington and at home. Said he: "France considers its friendship for the great Republic of the United States as one of the certainties of its history and one of the constants in its national sentiment. But France is a great power which must fulfill its destiny and preserve its rank."

In Foggy Bottom, a State Department official said: "If this helps Pinay a lot, it is all right with us."

UNITED NATIONS

The Bogy of Colonialism

A group of Arab nationalists has confronted the U.N. General Assembly, convening in New York this week, with one of those practical moral and political problems which, from time to time, make the U.N. a genuine world forum. Since the U.S. will have a decisive voice in the debate, the problem is one for all Americans: What is the U.S. attitude towards modern colonialism?

Arab Rights. The specific issue is the right of the Arabs, claiming to represent 90% of the population of Morocco and Tunisia, to sovereignty in those countries. Both Morocco and Tunisia are French protectorates (i.e., colonies) administered by French Residents-General under treaties imposed by force on the



Associated Press

FOREIGN MINISTER SCHUMAN
... or Sitting Bull.

Moslem sovereigns, the Bey of Tunis (1881) and the Sultan of Morocco (1912). Last week the French cabinet decided that it would "accept no [outside] interference in these questions which relate essentially to the national competence of France."

The French were basing their case on the U.N. Charter, Article 2, paragraph 7, which provides that the U.N. is not authorized "to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state." Great Britain, also a colonial power, announced that it will support the French. But 14 Arab and Asian countries propose that the problem be discussed by the General Assembly. The U.S., which has supported France in its noninterference position, is now wavering. Members of the U.S. delegation recoil before the accusation from the small nations (and the U.S.S.R.) that the U.S. is refusing to let a complaint even be heard.

French Systems. The essence of the problem lies in the nature of modern colonialism. This is illustrated in the systems of control developed by the French in their three North African territories:

¶ **Algeria** (pop. 9,000,000): an area more than three times the size of Texas, mostly desert. Algeria is now an integral part of metropolitan France, has 30 members in the French National Assembly, 14 members in the Senate, and 18 counselors in the Assembly of the French Union, which meets at Versailles. There is universal suffrage for all over 21, except for Moslem women, who by tradition take no part in public affairs.

¶ **Tunisia** (pop. 3,250,000): an area about the size of New York State, dominated by the Mediterranean city of Tunis. Since Tunisia is not a member of the French Union, established in 1946, it has no representative in the French National Assembly or in the Assembly of the French Union. The French community in Tunisia, however, has two members in the French Council of the Republic.

¶ **Morocco** (pop. 950,000): an area somewhat larger than California. Like Tunisia, Morocco is not a member of the French Union and continues to be administered by a French Resident-General. The French community has three representatives in the French Council.

French Reform: Moroccan and Tunisian nationalist leaders in 1946 demanded the suppression of the French secretariat, administration and *gendarmarie*, the complete elimination of French influence from government except in local bodies where there was a French minority. The French government replied with a program of reforms which provided for Arab representation in local and municipal government. Reform plans were submerged under a hail of protests from the 1) French colonials, who thought the Arabs were getting too much, and 2) the Arab nationalists, who thought they were not getting enough. France still believes a compromise possible. The French say one stumbling block is encouragement given to Arab ambitions by anti-colonial sentiment in the U.S.

Colonial Sentiments. What makes the colonial problem in North Africa different is the presence of nearly 2,000,000 French settlers, many of them born in North Africa, which they regard as their home. Americans on the scene frequently accuse the settlers of being more narrow, repres-



sive and intransigent than the French government. Marshal Alphonse Juin, commander of the NATO ground forces in Europe, was born at Bône in Algeria. Last week Juin (onetime Resident-General of Morocco, 1947-51) strongly attacked the U.S.'s wavering attitude. "There was nothing to get excited about so long as our opponents were only the Arab bloc, bound together by Moslem solidarity, and the U.S.S.R. with her satellites . . . but today we are seriously threatened with the possibility of seeing the U.S. join this group . . . This fact is very grave for it wounds us sentimentally and strikes at our idea of what should be the international solidarity to which we have already made such heavy contributions."

American Parallel. When an American tells a Frenchman that the U.S. once fought a war to throw off a colonial power, the Frenchman is apt to reply that the Americans have oversimplified their own history. The Indians were the true local population of America and they were pretty well exterminated by the colonists, say the French. In other words, colonialism in U.S. history involves three elements, not two: the natives (the Indians), the European colonists (George Washington) and the parent government (George III). When the Americans instinctively and sentimentally rush to the side of the Arabs in North Africa, they are mindful of the American Revolution, and think they are siding with George Washington. They actually should be thinking, say the French, of their own Indian wars, and should realize that they are siding with Sitting Bull, while committed by a military alliance to General Custer. The American dilemma: What happens if the Sioux go seriously on the warpath and Custer decides to make a last stand? America's great military bases in North Africa are in Indian territory.

U.N. Intervention. Actually a good deal more than air bases would be in jeopardy. The French fear that U.N. intervention in North Africa would eventually result in a U.N. trusteeship and the loss of her colonies. This, the French claim, would so weaken their nation as to destroy the balance of power between

France and Germany, and make any kind of alliance with Germany impossible. Said the economic weekly *La Vie Française* last week: "[Juin] has expressed himself with measure and firmness. The Americans pursuing quite opposite ends have come to use the same language as Moscow and to reach the same conclusions: France must hand over. But France knows what she has accomplished in North Africa and does not ignore what remains to be done . . . France is an old enough nation, rich enough in experience, to determine herself the means to employ and the best moment to choose."

The shadow of the Middle East fell darkly over the brand-new \$12,250,000 U.N. General Assembly Building in New York as representatives of 60 nations filed in for their seventh session. The African-Asian countries were prepared to insist that the Tunisian nationalists be heard. The French felt that they were being put on trial before the world largely by a collection of backward, undemocratic states whose plumbing, politics and sense of public order are far worse than those of Morocco or Tunisia. The U.S., divided between its desire to please an ally and its sentimental aversion to the old fighting word "colonialism," was in a tough spot.

COMMUNISTS Cold War & Cold Peace

A new phrase, reflecting a new mood, was crossing Europe last week: Cold Peace. As cold war means sustained hostility short of World War III, a cold peace means a sustained truce without a settlement. The mood, which was latent and unexpressed, suddenly popped into the open and is now, reported the London *Observer*, "the main topic of informed political conversation all over Europe."

What spread the mood was Stalin's new party line, his present attitude of unconcern over "capitalistic encirclement," and his prophecy that the "imperialist" nations will war on each other (*TIME*, Oct. 13). Apparently the world was in for another Communist attempt to divide the anti-Communist coalition by creating popular fronts. The intent was to relax



"Moscow 'New Look'"

Courtesy London Daily Herald

tension in Europe; the spread of cold peace was a measure of how much a credulous Europe wanted tension relaxed.

But cold war, not cold peace, was still the order of the day in the Kremlin, where the Communist Party Congress met for the first time in 13 years. Molotov cried that U.S. "ruling circles" are "conducting preparations for unleashing a new world war"; Malenkov accused the U.S. of saddling "their junior partners, enslaving them, flogging them mercilessly," also "inspiring plots against their English and French allies" in their colonies. "The conflicts at present dividing the imperialist camp can lead to war."

As for Russia, insisted Malenkov in a five-hour speech, it is friendly as can be: "Peaceful co-existence of capitalism and Communism is perfectly feasible. Export of revolution is rubbish." Any capitalist state that wanted it, cooed Malenkov, could have "lasting peace" with Russia.

On the home front, Malenkov reported glowing economic progress. Russian industrial output had increased 13 times since 1929 and doubled since 1940. Statistics in percentages is an old Soviet trick, but this time Malenkov gave specific production figures too, which—insofar as they are to be trusted—show that Russia is turning out only 40% of current U.S. production, but nevertheless making considerable strides. His 1952 estimates: iron, 25 million tons; steel, 35 million tons; coal, 300 million tons.

Then, having praised his party's performance, Malenkov proceeded to berate it. The detailed shortcomings: "Great waste and unproductive expenditure . . . inefficient and excessively long railway transportation . . . road transport still badly organized . . . laxness in raising labor productivity . . . an acute housing shortage everywhere . . . defective goods." He warned the delegates that "nepotism

had been rife" in the party. Even the writers and artists, a privileged caste, caught it: "Not enough good films, not enough satire."

In Peking, where loyal Communists and gullible fellow travelers were subjected to hours of oratory at the Asian and Pacific Peace Conference, cold war, not cold peace, prevailed. The Communists, mixing threats and benedictions in lunatic proportions, charged America with "germ warfare" and unleashing a "new world war," then switched and offered the same America "peaceful co-existence."

Star of the day was a Florida Negro, Louis William Wheaton, who rose before his fellow "Peace Partisans" and admitted on behalf of the U.S. to "an unspeakable shame before history and humanity." For all the fanfare, however, the Peking conference seemed to have flopped badly. Nobody seemed to be listening, except those who had to.

In nearby, free Hong Kong, which is a good barometer of Mao's power and popularity, there was hardly any show of Communist colors on Oct. 1, third anniversary of Red China's founding. But ten days later, on the Double Tenth—the 41st birthday of the Chinese Republic—100,000 Nationalist flags went up over the slum huts, shops, taxis, buses, junks and offices of Hong Kong's Chinese, in the biggest spontaneous display of pro-Nationalist sentiment since China fell.

BATTLE OF KOREA

The ROKs of White Horse Hill

"These little guys are unbelievable," said a U.S. major from Pennsylvania. Said a U.S. sergeant from Seattle: "That hill was a bouncing, flaming hell. It's hard to believe that any of them could live

through that shelling, let alone stay there and fight."

The battle of White Horse Hill, between stubborn Chinese Reds and equally stubborn South Koreans, was the bloodiest engagement of 1952. After six days of inconclusive seesawing, the gallant ROKs had chewed up several Chinese regiments, and the enemy had lost, in killed & wounded, an estimated 10,000 men. South Korean losses, though not announced, were also high. Major General Kim Chong Oh, commander of the ROK 9th Division, proudly praised his men: "Their stand has been valiant and exemplary."

Observers Unwonted. Early last week the Chinese attacked along two-thirds of the coast-to-coast front. It was not an offensive; it was a struggle for outposts (only a few probes were aimed at the U.N. main line, and these were easily flicked off). In one 24-hour period, the Communists fired 93,000 artillery and mortar shells—about twice their previous record for one day. U.S. Marines and the French battalion attached to the U.S. 2nd Division fought sharp engagements. But as the week wore on, the Chinese concentrated most of their fury on the fight for White Horse. The U.N. could not tolerate Chinese on the hill. It stands near the Chorwon corner of the old Communist "Iron Triangle": from its crest, enemy observers could look across 15 miles of flatland into the heart of the Eighth Army's fortified positions.

During the week the crest changed hands more than 20 times. Both sides had tanks and great concentrations of mortars and artillery. The ROKs also had planes—U.S. fighter-bombers that raked Chinese positions north of the hill with bombs, machine guns and napalm, while U.S. Sabres kept the enemy's MIGs away.

Battle Is the Test. In some counterattacks, South Koreans fought to the top with rifle fire and grenades, used bayonets, knives, rocks and fists when their ammo was gone. Sometimes the hand-to-hand fighting was illuminated by searchlights and flares. In darkness, the ROKs identified a man as friend or foe by yanking his cap off and feeling his head: if his head was shaved, he was Chinese.

At week's end the summit of White Horse was a churned and stinking shambles, littered with the dead of both sides. Under the torrent of shells, trenches and bunkers had disappeared. "Nobody," said a U.N. officer, "can hold the top of that hill." So long as nobody held it, White Horse was a U.N. victory.

Of far greater import than the hill itself was the fact that the new ROK army—which now outnumbered the U.S. and all other U.N. units combined—had proved itself a brave and effective fighting force. Twelve months ago, General Van Fleet began pulling the ROK units out of line for thorough training, regrouping and re-fitting. Recently, U.S. liaison officers have been saying that the ROKs had been metamorphosed into first-class infantry fighters. Without the test of battle, nobody could be sure. White Horse was the test.



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FOREIGN NEWS

GERMANY

Caught Red-Handed

A great scandal broke out in West Germany last week. There, standing in the middle of it, fidgeting unhappily, was Uncle Sam.

Among 30-odd youth organizations to grow up in Germany since the war, none seemed more vigorous, better organized and more comfortably financed than the right-wing *Bund Deutscher Jugend* (League of German Youth).

Claiming 20,000 members, BDJ stood foursquare for hiking, democracy, outdoor fellowship and against Communism. If not actually supported by Chancellor Adenauer's government, BDJ was benevolently regarded as a West German answer to the East zone's 2,000,000-strong Communist *Freie Deutsche Jugend*. It practiced direct action; it had a knack for breaking up Communist meetings and was expert at exposing the sheeplike West German businessmen who clandestinely supported the Reds as "just in case" insurance.

But some West German oldtimers were skeptical. The way BDJ battled the Reds reminded them disconcertingly of the temper and tactics of the old Hitler youth. They noticed that BDJ did not stop with the Reds, but also attacked the Socialist youth. BDJ was secretive about its membership and refused to explain how it financed its recruiting and propaganda campaigns. Last May Frankfurt police discovered BDJ buckoes toting truncheons, whereupon Georg August Zinn, the Socialist Minister President of Hesse, decided then & there to have a closer look at BDJ.

Plan for Action. What he found sent him rushing to the floor of Hesse's Landtag last week to report. Said Zinn: BDJ had been created and bankrolled by the U.S. Moreover, on U.S. orders, BDJ had set up within itself a clandestine little army called the "Technical Service." Its function: to sabotage Soviet communications and supply depots and wage guerrilla warfare in case Russia should invade West Germany. Periodically, BDJ units went to a secret camp in Odenwald forest for U.S.-supervised training in Russian, American and German weapons, including machine guns, grenades and knives. These elite "youths," said Zinn, were between 15 and 50 years old, all former German officers and some of them old Nazis and SS men. The U.S. bill: 50,000 marks (\$11,000) a month.

Then Zinn sprang a real shocker. The Technical Service had prepared long lists of West German "unreliables" to be "put on ice" on Invasion Day. Only a handful were Communists; the rest were Socialists, including such prominent anti-Reds as West Germany's No. 1 Socialist Erich Ollenhauer, the mayors of Hamburg and Bremen, and the Minister President of Lower Saxony.

Enter CIA. All German eyes turned to the U.S. High Commissioner's Office for a denial, but got none. HICOG tried to ex-

plain, stammered and stuttered, then wisely subsided and firmly requested the West German government and Socialist Party to join in a U.S.-German investigation of the whole affair. Said High Commissioner Walter J. Donnelly: "Let's get to the bottom of this. Let the chips fall where they may."

Some of them fell embarrassingly close. Apparently the State Department and Donnelly were correct in saying no "responsible" American official at HICOG knew of BDJ's covert U.S. support. The previous High Commissioner, John J. McCloy, had steadfastly refused to meet BDJ leaders. But shortly after the Reds invaded Korea, the U.S. cloak & dagger Central Intelligence Agency decided to

GREAT BRITAIN

The Hen-Lion

Two weeks ago Aneurin Bevan did his best to persuade a rabidly divided Labor Party conference at Morecambe that the U.S. was deliberately goading Britain into war and bankruptcy (*TIME*, Oct. 13). Last week, at the Yorkshire beach resort Scarborough, Winston Churchill assured a conference of 5,000 Conservatives that "the foundation of [British] foreign policy is a true and honorable comradeship with the United States."

At the Tories' convention (their first since 1937 as the government in power), there was no unruly wrangling and almost no disagreement. Party Boss Lord



CHURCHILL'S ARRIVAL AT SCARBOROUGH
No jog-trotter, Prince Arthur.

Scarborough Evening News

prepare for a similar Red move into West Germany. It organized BDJ as a potential partisan group, and thought it could control its sympathies. Whether CIA was worried by the Nazi caste in BDJ is not yet clear. But last spring, to its horror, the CIA discovered the BDJ blacklist and learned that it had been played by BDJ for a patsy. CIA quickly tried to shake itself free, but it was too late.

At week's end, the Reds ecstatically brought up their heaviest propaganda guns and boomed that the episode was "final proof" of a U.S.-Nazi conspiracy against democrats and for war. The independent *Frankfurter Rundschau* editorialized: "One would like to assume that the secret American sponsors knew nothing of the assassination plans. However, their support of a fascist underground movement is bound to produce distrust of American officials. We refuse to fight Stalinism with the help of fascism." No one seemed to understand that the U.S. had not been sinister, just silly.

Woolton had provided a new slogan, "Winning Through," and a new symbol, a white lion rampant. But a party brochure picked the hen as its symbolic heroine and proclaimed, with a snort at Labor's noisy ranks: "The cock crows, but the hen delivers the goods." Which is the proper symbol for the Tories, asked the *Manchester Guardian*, lion rampant or hen couchant?

Out of the Red. Neither hen nor lion had much to crow about. A year of Conservative government had seen no sensational improvements. Britain was still plagued by shortages. Its defense program was drastically cut and far behind its goals. Chancellor of the Exchequer R. A. ("Rab") Butler reported that Britain was now out of the red at last, thanks to a favorable trade balance of £24 million (\$67 million) for the first half of 1952, but his shining news was tarnished by an unexpectedly large internal budget deficit of £293 million. Nevertheless it was Butler's honestly stated mixture of good &

had news that got the biggest ovation at the conference. "Next year will be tougher than this year, for the party as well as for the country," he said. "I do not think this is a good year for lush promises."

Housing Minister Harold Macmillan earned a cheer for the Tories' biggest tangible achievement of their first year in power: their promise of 300,000 new houses a year, which the Socialists had derided, now looked possible. Anthony Eden, freshly back from his chat with Yugoslavia's Tito, with his new bride at his side, was cozily reassuring about the global future. "We have gone ahead at a pretty good jog-trot," he said. It remained for the top Tory himself to crow the loudest.

Another Lie. In high good humor because his colt Prince Arthur had just paid 20 to 1 at Lingfield Park, Winston Churchill arrived in Scarborough on the next to last day of the conference. A huge crowd was waiting to meet him at the station. Churchill left his wife in the car sent to meet him, and on foot slogged along happily in the crowd's midst for half a mile. "What was it they promised if a Conservative government was elected?" he asked his fellow Tories. "War. Churchill the warmonger would plunge us into war. Well, it has not happened yet. That Socialist slander, which may have cost us 50 seats, is as dead as a doornail. Our opponents have got to think of another lie."

The triumphant Churchillian cock-a-doodling reflected a soberer opinion on the part of many Tory mentors that Churchill's stock did in fact stand far higher in the country than it had a year ago, when many Britons felt he might take unnecessary foreign risks. The assembled Tories found that he could still roar defiance at his enemies. "Let us go forward," he told the conference, brandishing a party symbol aloft, "with our sturdy, our unconquerable lions." Hen-like, the Tories thought they could still deliver the goods.

Castle by the Week

"The great houses," mourned Gloomy Dean W. R. Inge of St. Paul's some years ago, "will never again be lived in by their owners. Like the ruined castles and the abbeys . . . they will be the tombs of a social order which has passed away forever."

One of Britain's great houses is vast and dour Buchanan Castle, near Drymen (rhymes with women), Stirlingshire. Back in 1935 James Graham, Sixth Duke of Montrose, decided that Buchanan cost too much to live in. He had already sold the mountain—famed Ben Lomond—that stood in the castle's backyard. He built himself and his Duchess a cosy, eleven-room house on the castle grounds, leased 60,000 acres of shooting land to a Glasgow businessmen's association, and turned the castle itself into a hotel.

In 1938 it closed. During the war the castle took a brief new lease on life when



DUKE OF MONTROSE
For rent, on elephant.

the government used it as a hospital and military training center, but when peace came, there it was back on the Duke's hands, a great, solid, sprawling white elephant, too new (built 1850) to be historic, too old to be livable. The Duke, who has another castle on the Isle of Arran, decided to sell the old family home. He asked \$70,000. There were no takers.

Last week in desperation, the Duke of Montrose took an ad in the paper, offered Buchanan, complete with its 40 bedrooms, 16 baths, 40 acres of woodlands, nine acres of gardens and incomparable view of Loch Lomond, for \$28 a week to anyone who would keep the place in repair.



Publishfoto-European
MUSTAFA EL NAHAS
For profit, buffaloes.

SOUTH AFRICA

Yellow Mud

South Africa's Prime Minister Daniel Malan pressed a stubby finger to a small gold button one day last week and touched off a \$112 million uranium industry. There had been hints that South Africa was in the atomic business, but this was the first firm news that the country was producing uranium on a scale that is expected to net \$84 million a year.

Back in 1945 the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts phoned Calvin Stowe McLean, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines: "Is it true that there's uranium in our gold mines?" McLean told Smuts: "Yes, but it is of no commercial value." Said Smuts (who knew about the Manhattan Project): "I want to know how much there is and how we can get it out." From this conversation grew a plan to combine uranium production with gold production (both from the same ore). In his Atomic Energy Act, Smuts put a clamp (20 years in prison, \$15,000 fine) on all discussion of the project, so that South African newspapers did not dare even reprint articles from overseas newspapers.

The area chosen for the development was the West Rand Consolidated gold mine on the Witwatersrand field near Johannesburg. After removal of the gold by the cyanide process, the tailings (i.e., waste) are treated by a secret chemical process to produce uranium oxide, which in its exportable form looks just like yellow mud. The project will extend to all other Rand mines, which will jointly share a giant uranium refinery.

Chief buyer of South African uranium oxide will be the U.S., with Britain, which put up some of the capital, making purchases on a smaller scale. Said Prime Minister Malan: "It must give satisfaction to our partners in America and Britain that this valuable source of power is in the safekeeping of South Africa."

EGYPT

When Vows Meet

A few weeks ago, Egypt's two strong men swore mighty oaths. Mustafa el Nahas, the old (75) pro-five times Prime Minister, since 1927 chief of the powerful and corrupt Wafd Party, vowed: "No power after God can force me from this position except the people." General Mohammed Naguib, the new Prime Minister, proclaimed a law requiring Egypt's political parties to purge themselves of corrupt leaders, and vowed: "The law is sacred and will be applied to Mustafa el Nahas as to anyone else."

Last week these irreconcilable vows came into conflict, and it was General Naguib who held the field when the smoke of battle blew away. Defeated Nahas summoned the Wafd Executive Council to his ornate home, announced that he was quitting, screamed at his followers to get out of the way, and then stumbled upstairs to political oblivion, crying bitterly.

Naguib, who had sent troops to rout Farouk, had sent a tax collector to rout Nahas. How, the confident investigator asked Nahas, had he managed to accumulate his huge wealth—two palaces and a large farm? Nervously, Nahas insisted that he was personally poor; the investigator would have to see his wife. Madame Nahas explained that she had made the family fortune by dealing in buffaloes. Unusual trade, murmured the investigator, and how had she got together her original capital? A 10,000-pound (Egyptian) wedding gift from her husband, she snapped. The investigator folded his papers. Everyone knew that before Nahas married his Zeinab, he was a poor politician.

When the investigator left, Madame Nahas called in her husband. There is a time to quit, just as there is a time to fight, she said. Her money was running out; she could no longer pay for Mustafa el Nahas' 20 secretaries. The next morning Nahas, once Egypt's greatest political force, was a trembling, powerless old man. The Naguib revolution rolled on.

ISRAEL

The Terrorist

One day last week, a tubby, blond young man strolled into Israel's Foreign Ministry carrying a briefcase. The Israeli police had been warned and were ready. They grabbed him. Inside the briefcase they found a 64-lb. bomb, timed to explode in ten minutes and blow Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett and his staff to pieces.

The would-be assassin was Dov Shilanski, onetime inmate of Dachau concentration camp, later a member of the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organization. When peace came to Israel, Shilanski became a terrorist without a target. He found a humdrum job as a clerk, slid out of sight for four years. Last spring, when the hard-pressed Jewish government sat down with the hated Germans to negotiate reparations, Shilanski took up his old tools and vowed to avenge the "betrayal."

The news shocked Israelis, who remembered when terrorists' murderous exploits had been glorified in the struggle against the British. Said one man: "I feel as if a disease of which I had been cured has struck at me again."

GREECE

Army, Palace & Embassy

There used to be an old saying in Greece: a strong government needs the support of army or palace, or both. Today they say the army, the palace and the U.S. Embassy. Last year's general election followed earlier outspoken criticism of the government by the U.S. Embassy. The army's famed Marshal Alexander Papagos, leading a Gaullist-type party called the Greek Rally, won the most seats (114). But the palace's King Paul I had quarreled with him, and called instead upon Progressives and Liberals (131 seats all told) to form a coalition government.

It was an uneasy alliance. So evenly divided was Parliament that the small



TIPS ON TRAVEL

by BRADLEY WESTON

World Traveler, Author and Travel Columnist

SILK-LINED SAFARI TO THE MEDITERRANEAN



If you spent the summer the way I did, you had your head in the icebox a good share of the time looking for a bottle of cold something-or-other. But bear in mind that it won't be long before Old Man Winter makes some drastic changes in that routine. Along about February, when things get slushy under foot and frosty overhead, the S. S. Constitution will take a shipload of escapees for a 55 day excursion into the balmy Mediterranean. This super sojourn in the sun caroms off twenty ports in Europe, Africa, and the Near East, slipping up within spitting distance of the Black Sea.

Get Hungry at 3 A.M.



Occasional warm temperatures at some of the ports of call will make not the slightest difference, for the ship will be air conditioned from stem to stern. Less than 500 passengers are taken on this silk-lined safari, even though the ship normally carries 1,000. The crew remains at 575, which as any mathematician will tell you, is more than one man for every vacationer. Practically every stateroom has a private bath. No waiter serves more than six guests. Every meal is like a visit to a fashionable Gotham gourmandery. You want a snack at 3 a.m.? You'll get a whole delicious tray of food to choose from.

Silks of Damascus



It is six days from Manhattan to Madeira, a Portuguese isle 440 miles west of Casablanca. Here it is local custom to make fine laces and rich wine. It is local sport to seat one's self in a wicker basket fitted with runners and go sliding down the steep, slick cobblestone road from the mountain top. You land, grateful and glassy-eyed, in the middle of town.

With that for an apéritif, the ship's off

to Casablanca and Cádiz, to Algiers and Athens, to Beirut and Barcelona. You'll buy silks in the bazaars of Damascus and chips in the Winter Casino at Cannes.

King Tut's Tomb



There is a stop of four days at Alexandria so you can track across the Egyptian desert to the Valley of the Kings for a look at King Tut's tomb. Stop at Luxor, winter palace of the kings, at the Winter Palace Hotel. From the Mena House a camel will haul you to the Pyramids and Sphinx.

From the port at Haifa in Israel it's a three-hour drive to New Jerusalem, and there is time for a look at Tel Aviv. Off the magic isles of Greece, the air conditioned Sun-Liner Constitution, like a floating rubberneck bus, idles 500 feet from shore while the ship's lecturer gives a running commentary over the public address system. At Naples you can leave the ship for five days in Italy, seeing Capri, Sorrento, Rome, and Florence, climbing the gangway again at Genoa.

See your Travel Agent



Between looks at the glory that was Greece and the sand that is the Sahara, there is always the comfort of the ship to come home to. Movies every day, dancing and parties and galas, bouillon in the morning and tea in the afternoon, swimming in the open-air pool, collapsing in deep-as-a-hammock deck chairs when no other mood moves you. Round-the-clock room service—just pick up the phone. For lilliputians, there is a playground and trained staff to keep them out of Dutch.

The Constitution's cruise to the Mediterranean leaves New York February 10. You'll miss the worst of winter and return when spring is well established. If there's a better way of escaping the February frosts and the March monsoons, I'll buy you a bottle of sun-tan oil, king size. Ask your travel agent for details.

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THE MILWAUKEE ROAD

Communist-line Democratic Front Party actually held the balance of power. The U.S. Embassy, which has helped spend \$2 billion of U.S. aid in Greece since the war and is mainly interested in controlling Greece's galloping inflation, supported the government. But last August it became apparent that the government could retain its command of Parliament only with the support of the crypto-Communists. U.S. Ambassador John E. Feurfoy let it be known at a cocktail party that he thought it was time for new elections. Taking the hint, King Paul lashed out at "bad Greeks who insult the U.S. instead of thanking her." Without the support of the army, the palace, or the embassy,



United Press

MARSHAL PAPAGOS

The ambassador dropped a hint.

Government Leaders Venizelos (Liberal) and Plastiras (Progressive) last week resigned their government. King Paul announced a general election for Nov. 16.

Unlike previous elections, which have been conducted under a system of proportional representation, the coming election will be under a majority system. The U.S. Embassy, which has long pressed for this reform, hopes that it will produce a stable one-party government. Before it left office, the coalition managed to put through a clause disfranchising servicemen (Greece has 160,000 men under arms) and withholding the vote from women. This may hurt Marshal Papagos, who is popular in the army, but the majority voting system should help him. He is now favored to win, and if he does, the U.S. Embassy won't mind at all.

INDIA

Widow's Way

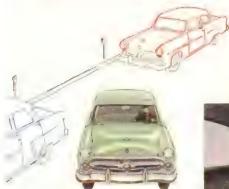
Suttee, the old Hindu custom of widow's suicide on the funeral pyre, has been banned in India since 1829; today it occurs rarely and then only in inaccessible villages in backward regions. No

TIME, OCTOBER 20, 1952

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TUNE IN:

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See newspaper for time and station

one had expected to see the rite performed in the large, well-kept Rajasthan capital of Jaipur (pop. 175,000). One day last week Shroff Ballabhdas, a prosperous banker and coin appraiser of Jaipur, died. His fair and dainty widow Chhimi, 35, mother of five children, put on her many jewels, donned her finest mauve silk sari and announced that she would throw herself on her husband's pyre.

Word spread quickly. Thousands gathered outside the Ballabhdas house. When at last the widow appeared behind her husband's bier, surrounded by a cortege of weeping women, the crowd beat gongs, threw flowers and fried corn kernels, and sent up frenzied shouts of "Sati Mata ki jai" (Hail to the faithful mother-widow). Business in Jaipur came to a standstill: almost a third of the town's population moved out to the cremation grounds.

The funeral procession was a mile from the crematory when two platoons of Rajasthan police intercepted it. The crowd shouted threats and curses, but the cops managed to get the widow Ballabhdas into their jeep by promising to take her direct to the cremation ground. Instead they carted her off to the police station, where, though she beat her breast and wailed that she had been betrayed, she was held in custody until the cremation was over. She was released when she agreed not to attempt suicide. Jaipur's disappointed suttee fans were not so easily pacified. All that day they stoned and booed the police.

JAPAN

Mystery of the Blips

One day last week a U.S. B-29 took off from a base near Tokyo for what the Air Force called a "routine" practice flight over Hokkaido, northernmost of the Japanese islands. Aboard the big bomber were eight men—a full crew minus gunners. Over eastern Hokkaido, as it neared the sea at 15,000 ft., the B-29 was being tracked by Air Force radar.

In addition to the bomber's "blip" on the screen, the radar monitors saw another blip coming from the direction of the Soviet-held Kurils, which are separated from Hokkaido by only six miles of water. The two blips came closer together, merged into one, then disappeared. The word "Mayday" (international distress call) was heard over the radio, then a shout, "Let's get the hell out of here!"—then silence. When the B-29 failed to return, armed Thunderjets and surface craft were sent out on search, found nothing. Four days later, the eight American crewmen were given up for lost.

Japanese eyewitnesses had seen a burning, crippled plane plunge into the sea, agreed that it seemed to fall in Soviet-controlled waters. It looked as though another Russian aerial murder had been committed. At week's end Moscow as much as admitted so by protesting that a U.S. plane had invaded Soviet territory and fired on Soviet fighters. The Reds returned the fire, they said, and left the rest unsaid.

What a SCOTCH!



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PEOPLE

Names make news. Last week, these names made this news:

In Manhattan, Actress **Zsa Zsa Gabor**, returning from some cinemaking (*Moulin Rouge*) in London and Paris, paused long enough to explain why she was rushing back to Hollywood and husband **George Sonders** (who claimed sourly last year that "I have been discarded like a squeezed lemon"). Said Zsa Zsa: "He's so wonderful, George does not trust me—or rather, he is jealous. This is the way husbands should be, but of course he has nothing to worry about. I love only him."

Executors of the estate of **William Randolph Hearst** filed an incomplete appraisal of the size of the Hearst empire. Value: \$36 million, and probably more when all the figures are in. The latest Hearst holding disclosed: \$40 million in nonvoting Hearst Corp. common stock.

In a small ceremony at his home in Günsbach, France, 77-year-old **Albert Schweitzer**, physician, musician, philosopher and missionary, was presented with the first Paracelsus Medal (in honor of Philippus Paracelsus, 16th century alchemist and physician whose real name was Theophrastus Bombastus von Hohenheim) awarded by the German Physicians' Congress for "outstanding services."

World's Middleweight Champion **Sugar Ray Robinson** signed a contract that promised to put him in show business. Next month, Robinson announced, he will make his debut as tap dancer and master of ceremonies at a Manhattan nightclub.



ALBERT SCHWEITZER
Medal winner.

Keystone

Italian Cinemactress **Silvana (Bitter Rice) Mangano**, visiting Manhattan to help ballyhoo "Italian Film Week," reported to police that her \$14,000 diamond and ruby ring had been stolen from her hotel room.

In Washington, World War II hero **Maynard H. ("Snuffy") Smith**, 41, who won the Medal of Honor for some cool-headed shooting and lifesaving on an Eighth Air Force bomber, was sentenced to ten days in jail for turning in a false report in a suicide hoax. Smith, it was claimed, was trying for some publicity to help boost his chances for becoming governor of Virginia. The hoax: as a young mother pretended to jump from the sixth floor of a Y.W.C.A. building, Snuffy bravely crawled out on the ledge and "persuaded" her to come back.

In Paris, SHAPE Commander **Matthew B. Ridgway** received from Designer Henri Roger and Engraver Paul Sire a specially struck silver medal symbolizing their protest against "Communist insults" to the general.

To **Marshall Field Jr.**, editor & publisher of the Chicago *Sun-Times*, came a letter from Merchant Prince **Marshall Field Sr.**, owner of the paper. In the letter, printed on the editorial page, Owner Field wrote: "When the editorial leadership of the paper was turned over to you [in 1950], I was certain that you would assume an independent and direct attitude, and this you have done. Your support of . . . Eisenhower . . . I both understand and respect . . . I find myself in complete agreement with [Stevenson's] aims . . . This letter is . . . in no way intended . . . to influence your attitude . . ." Editor Field, who was the biggest contributor (\$7,100) to Stevenson's 1948 gubernatorial campaign and who still rents Stevenson's 70-acre Libertyville, Ill. estate, noted tersely: "The letter . . . does not alter or diminish this newspaper's advocacy of Eisenhower for President . . ."

From Vatican City came a report that talk of sainthood for **Christopher Columbus** is still going on. The movement began, said the New York *Herald Tribune*, more than 100 years ago, when a study of Columbus, published by Count Rosely de Lorgues, attracted the attention of Pope Pius IX. The Archbishop of Bordeaux later petitioned the Pope to begin the process of beatification of Columbus on the basis of his "humility, obedience, gentleness, resignation, charity, conformity to the divine will" and other virtues. Through the years, added the *Tribune*, the canonization of Columbus has been held up mostly because of the expense required for further historical research and the sneaking suspicion (not confirmed) that somewhere along the line, Explorer Columbus fathered a bastard son.



N.Y. Daily Mirror—International
ZSA ZSA GABOR
Lemon squeezer.

In Italy, on an inspection tour of U.S. Navy installations, Secretary of the Navy **Dan Kimball** stopped off at the summer papal palace at Castel Gandolfo, was received with his wife and staff by Pope Pius XII.

Former Queen **Narriman**, 18, wife of exiled King Farouk of Egypt, had no sooner left him to mind the baby on the Isle of Capri, than reporters began gossiping about a divorce. A Cairo newspaper reported that Narriman's family were trying to find a way for the Queen and her infant son **King Fuad II** to return to Egypt to give encouragement to the monarchists. In Lausanne, Switzerland, where Narriman had gone with her mother for some medical treatment, the Queen was said to have consulted lawyers about a divorce. At week's end, as Narriman returned to Capri, her chubby husband met her at the boat and dampened all the rumors by greeting her with a public hug & kiss.

Thrice-married **Lana Turner**, whose name has been linked romantically with Argentine Singer **Fernando Lamas**, her leading man in *The Merry Widow*, decided to call it off, now that the picture is released and doing well. The romance, the studio announced, was over, but Lana and Lamas are still "good friends."

Crooner **Frank Sinatra** confessed that he and his bride **Ava Gardner** had had a mild rift—just something "that might happen between a man and a wife"—but there was no reason for reporters to suspect a divorce. A few days later, Frankie flew home to Hollywood, discovered that Ava and Lana Turner (see above) had taken off together for Mexico.

PERSONALITY

WHEN the police pounced on Willie Sutton last winter, they found in his hideout a book entitled *How to Think Ahead in Chess*. In this way, some 8,000,000 U.S. chess players learned that Bank Robber Sutton was a member of their cold-eyed fraternity. They were not especially surprised. As devotees of one of the oldest and most intellectually satisfying games ever invented, they assume that chess appeals to every thinking man, whether he uses his talents to crack safes or split atoms. But most of these thinking men, from Einstein to Humphrey Bogart, are *Patsers*—a German word that can best be translated as “duffers.” Several million light-years above them in ability are the chess masters. Above these stand a handful of grand masters. There are scarcely a dozen in the world, and only two in the U.S.: the relatively inactive Dr. Reuben Fine, and Samuel Reshevsky.

Grand Master Reshevsky is a neat little man of 40, with delicate fingers and a bald head. He wears glasses, stands a shade over five feet, and generally has the inoffensive air of a Casper Milquetoast. But at the chessboard Reshevsky becomes a thinking machine. Smoking cigarettes, sipping gallons of ice water, he plays his own special brand of relentlessly logical chess with all the lethal poise of a cobra. Said an opponent: “I think the ice water he drinks goes right into his veins.”

Because chess is the struggle of one intellect with another, victory brings a sense of achievement unequalled in any other sport. Conversely, defeat lays bare a man's most homicidal instincts. Legend has it that after a chess game a prince of Bavaria was brained by a son of the King of France. Reshevsky appears impervious to these emotional tides. He is both admired and detested for his glacial self-control. “He acts as though he can save any game, no matter how hopeless the position,” complained one master bitterly.

All chess masters have, roughly, an equal knowledge of technique, openings and variations of play. Therefore games between them usually develop into a war of nerves and a search for small advantages that are not always on the chessboard. Spain's Bishop Ruy Lopez recognized this as early as the 16th century when he recommended that an opponent always be seated so that the light shone in his eyes. Reshevsky's icy calm has a similar unsettling effect on his opponents. But the calm is only skin-deep. After match play, Samuel often breaks into a heavy sweat. When he has lost a game, or drawn one he should have won, sleep escapes him: “I go over and over it in my mind, searching for what went wrong. If I find it, I stay awake kicking myself. If I don't find it, the insomnia's even worse.”

RESHEVSKY was born into a rabbinical family in Poland and learned chess as a kibitzer at his father's knee. At six, he was giving his father the odds of a rook and winning easily. Sammy came to the U.S. when he was nine, and promptly defeated a platoon of Army officers in simultaneous play at West Point. Then, when he was eleven, someone discovered that the boy wonder had never attended school. Merchant Julius Rosenwald, a *Patsner* and philanthropist, soon remedied this defect. Six months of tutoring brought Reshevsky up to high-school level and he went on to graduate from the University of Chicago. Except for a flair for mathematics, he was just an average student.

Reshevsky got a job as an accountant and went on playing chess. He won five U.S. championships, and defeated the famed José Capablanca in tournament play. He has had only one chance at the world's championship. In 1948 Reshevsky, three Soviet grand masters and the Dutch champion Max Euwe

played for the title left vacant by the death of Alexander Alekhine. Russia's Mikhail Botvinnik won the title; Reshevsky tied for third with another Soviet player, Paul Keres. Though he didn't win first prize, Reshevsky is convinced he can defeat Botvinnik in match play, the usual way in which world championships are determined. As a step toward a meeting with Botvinnik, Sammy has challenged Keres to a 12- to 18-game match. Reshevsky has never been defeated in match play.

RESHEVSKY has given up his job and devotes all his time to chess. In his three-room Brooklyn apartment, where his wife and two children are more interested in keeping up his scrapbook than in playing chess, Reshevsky analyzes the significant games played in major tournaments, dating back to the London championship of 1851. He must have at his mental fingertips all of the important positions that have cropped up in hundreds of trail-blazing games of the past and present. An idea of the combinations he must keep in his head can be gained from the fact that the first ten moves on each side in chess can be played in 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000,000 different ways. When asked how many moves he usually thinks ahead in a game, Reshevsky has a disarmingly simple answer: “One more than my opponent.” Because there are few players even in New York who can give him a tough game, Reshevsky gets most of his over-the-board practice from Rapid Transit chess (one move every ten seconds) and sometimes plays strong opponents blindfolded. He finds relaxation in ice skating, bridge and table tennis; he used to play baseball and now watches it on TV. He reads a good deal and will spend hours listening to classical music, including opera. He takes a modest pride in his own untrained tenor voice, and will sing duets with his wife at the drop of a suggestion. His boyhood ambition was to become a famous cantor.

By making one-night stands across the nation (sometimes facing 75 opponents at once), Reshevsky earns about as much as he did as an accountant. Financial pressures caused a minor uproar at this spring's tournament in Havana. The trophy for the championship of the free world was donated, ironically enough, by Argentina's dictatorial President Juan Perón. A boastful Argentine player told U.S. competitors that it was worth \$2,000. When a Cuban player died, it was suggested that the cup remain in Havana as a memorial instead of being given to the champion. Reshevsky, who was leading the tournament at the time, demurred until he had at least seen the cup. This caused a good deal of anti-Reshevsky feeling. Explains Sammy: “When I saw the cup and realized it was nothing more than the usual \$100 trophy, I was glad to agree. I can afford to donate \$100 to a good cause, but I'd want to think twice about donating \$2,000.” Finances also had a crippling effect on the U.S. team that finished in fifth place in the international team championships in Helsinki last August. Though headed by Reshevsky, the team was far from the best that could have been placed in the field because many of the top U.S. players could not afford the fare to Finland.

NO one can satisfactorily explain what makes a great chess player. Having a mathematical bent is not enough. The leading U.S. masters come from all walks of life, and include a psychologist, a wholesale meat merchant, a chemist, an editor, a college student, a pharmacist and a soldier. There has never been a top woman player. Reshevsky thinks that women are too easily rattled to make strong players. Of composure and self-confidence, the two most important ingredients after ability, Reshevsky has a full measure. He displayed both when a spectator asked him to explain the one-sidedness of his match score against Argentina's Najdorf. Replied Sammy: “It's very simple. Najdorf is playing Reshevsky.”



SAMUEL RESHEVSKY

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MUSIC

Porgy Orgy

London's first-nighters hardly knew what to expect. All week the musicians' union had nipped at the touring, all-Negro production of *Porgy and Bess*: either a Briton would conduct or the orchestra would strike.

Producer Blevins Davis and Director Robert Breen, with visions of Gershwin's jazz opera sounding like *Pomp and Circumstance*, threatened to close the show after only three performances. Only at the last minute did they tuck up their pride and name a local man as "joint" conductor. The curtain rang up as scheduled with the production's own Alexander Smallens on the podium and his British colleague seated near by with a score in his lap.

The audience gave the show thunderous approval. The *Daily Mail* called it "a theatrical event of major importance." The *Daily Telegraph* found it "completely shattering." Said the *Daily Mirror*: "Porgy is an orgy in music."

Last month Porgy won the same kind of applause in Vienna and Berlin. Opera-snobish Vienna had not been so stirred by an "outside" opera since its first sight of *Cavalleria Rusticana* in 1902; Berlin had never seen anything like it, mobbed the cast for autographs.

Stars William Warfield and Cab Calloway (in his first stage role, as Sportin' Life) thought the show went over even better in London. "Continental audiences were enthusiastic," said Warfield. "but they missed things all the time." Porgy's proprietors hoped for an all-winter run and then a tour of Europe's festivals.

Bestselling Jo

One night last week, Songstress Jo Stafford walked quietly on to the stage of a Hollywood recording studio, said hello to the band musicians, gave her husband—Bandleader Paul Weston—a quick kiss and was ready to go to work. After a run-through of one chorus to warm up, she went over to the microphone, got the nod from the control room and started singing:

Once to every heart
There comes a love divine.
Once for every heart,
And now it's come to mine.

A few minutes later, she listened to her own distinctive voice played back, circled three notes on the music and said: "I think I was a little off here. Let's try it again." The second take sent the control-room people into ecstasies. Listening to it afterward, Jo discussed her half-hour's work of singing dispassionately: "It should sell like *You Belong to Me*," she said. "It's got the same lustiness. It's gutsy. It's fat and big."

No Nonsense. If the words & music had made Jo Stafford's pulse miss a beat, it was not noticeable in her singing or bearing. For her, music is strictly busi-

ness, her voice a valuable property to be used whenever there is a demand. "I'd no more think of saying 'I can't sing today because I don't feel like it' than an accountant would look up from his figures and say he couldn't add any more because he wasn't in the mood."

This no-nonsense attitude has kept Jo high in the big time for seven years. She is one of the greatest record-sellers of all time (about 22 million), and her voice has earned her some \$1,700,000. Now, at 34, she is better liked than ever: her *You Belong to Me* has been at the top of bestseller lists for half a dozen weeks, her *Jambalaya* is almost as popular and her latest, *Tonight We're*



Jo STAFFORD
A quick kiss, and then to work.

Setting the Woods on Fire (with Frankie Laine), is coming along fast.

Just a Fake. Some of her fans think Jo's singing has got "warmer" since her marriage early this year. Her explanation is less romantic: she wanted her voice to sound "rounder, fuller, deeper" and she spent years "polishing it like wood." Now she can sing two notes lower, suspects the "warmth" that people feel is just a deeper tone.

"All this emotion stuff is just a fake. Maybe if pop singing were a true art form there would be room for temperament and emotion, but it isn't." Maybe it once was. But "sometime during the war the subtlety went out of it," she says. "Now they want the song to come up and hit them in the face. You can't name me one new song that ranks with *All the Things You Are* or *Smoke Gets in Your Eyes*."

But Businesswoman Jo Stafford sings anything, from ballads to bop, from hill-billy tunes to hymns. "I don't want to be typed," she says. "Once you get typed, you lose value."

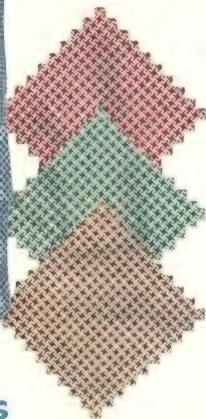


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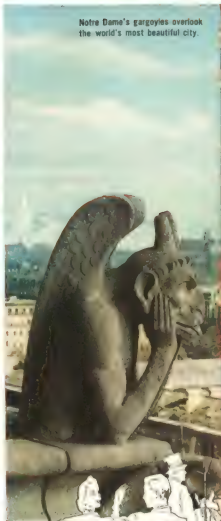
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EDUCATION

Communists' Calendar

A public-school teacher in a Communist country may not have to think very much, but that does not mean that life is any the less exhausting. Last week, in *News from Behind the Iron Curtain*, a new monthly publication of the National Committee for a Free Europe, an escaped Czech teacher told why. Sample week in his former life:

Monday. "I teach from 8 to 12 . . . The afternoon is taken up with a meeting of the Revolutionary Trade Unions Group, which usually lasts till evening."

Tuesday. "I teach from 8 till 2 p.m. At 2 . . . there is a meeting of local party organizations, and at 5, the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship League . . . This lasts the whole evening."

Wednesday. "I teach from 8 to 1 p.m. After lunch I report to the principal's office and receive detailed instructions on my outside activities for the next few days. They usually consist in working with the local or district National Committee on lists of agricultural quotas. Occasionally I make the rounds of the community to register livestock!"

Thursday. "Teach from 8 to 3 . . . From 4 to 9 p.m. there is a District Teachers' Conference . . . The conference is spent debating the who's, where's and when's of long-term brigade work and whether the teacher in question should be sent to an agricultural brigade for the 'Battle of Grain' or a building brigade. It is at these meetings that teachers obtain their share of ration tickets for shoes, raincoats and briefcases . . ."

Friday. "Devoted to harvest work, weeding of sugar-beet fields and the like."

Saturday. "I teach from 8 to 12 . . . At 1 p.m. the compulsory collection of waste materials starts . . . This lasts till evening, when the counting, weighing and reporting on collection results starts."

Sunday. "I prepare one of the numerous speeches which must be made . . . in the neighboring communities. The afternoon is spent on a 'persuasion drive' among the peasants . . . It is sometimes spent journeying from house to house collecting signatures for the 'Peace' campaign, and thus ends a typical week in the life of a public-school teacher."

"Our Reasonable Service"

The Rev. Bernard Iddings Bell, a canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church who serves as a religious adviser at the University of Chicago, has been blasting away at the manners and morals of Americans for the past 40 years. Canon Bell, author of more than two dozen books, pamphlets, etc., is a concerned critic who usually suggests a cure. This week, in an impassioned little book published by Harper (\$2), he is out to cure a national epidemic which he calls *Crowd Culture*.

As Dr. Bell sees it, "The chief threat to America comes from within America . . . While wealth accumulates in these United

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States, man seems to decay. Corruption corrodes our political and industrial doings... A pervading relativism, an absence of conviction about what is the good life... blunts the proddings of conscience, takes the zest out of living, creates a general boredom... Our alleged gaiety is not only in a reluctant morality but in shockingly bad manners, which most of us do not even know are bad manners."

All this, says Dr. Bell, is the consequence of a culture which "shoots wide of the mark in its estimate of human values"—a culture that imagines happiness can be bought, that comfort is indispensable, and that conformity is the best policy. It is the culture of the Common Man. "whose economic emancipation has gone on faster than he has been able constructively to assimilate it... Ours is a nation of new-rich people, well washed, all dressed



CANON BELL
Is conformity the best policy?

up, rather pathetically unsure just what it is washed and dressed up for."

Shoddy Job. Unfortunately, says Bell, the modern school is of no help in providing the answer, for the school is actually contributing mightily to the current cult of childishness. Once, the school's aim may have been to "turn out men and women who could think, confident that those who were trained to think could be trusted on their own to look after problems of adjustment, individual and social; but the more modern schools go on the theory that it is their business themselves to bring about such adjustments, only secondarily to concern themselves with developing pupils in the art of thinking. The older schools, again, founded and run by Christians, encouraged and imparted Christian spiritual entrustments and Christian morals. Today these cannot legally be taught..."

All in all, says Dr. Bell, the schools are doing an irresponsibly shoddy job. They refuse to drill in word and number ("Some



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critics think that the current neglect of these disciplines . . . is due to the fact that they are disciplines"), ignore the wisdom of the past, and in the name of a false egalitarianism, force all children to proceed at a standardized pace. "The result is a mediocrity which frets and frustrates the more able while it flatters the incompetent. This mediocrity is making Americans increasingly a set of dull dogs, standardized in opinions, fearful of argument, clichéd in conversation."

Substitute for God. While the school is failing so wretchedly, however, so is the Church. For today, says Canon Bell, Americans have come to regard the Church as the "promoter of a respectable minor art, charming if it happens to appeal to you, its only moral function to bless whatever the multitude at the moment regards as the American way of life . . ." Indeed, "the Church has become to most of its adherents a substitute for God," a place for socials and smokers and innumerable Good Causes.

The best way to save America, concludes Canon Bell, is to raise up an elite, "servants of supersensible purpose," who will help the Common Man to perceive "what the good life is." The trouble with the Common Man is that "he has not learned to see life in all its possible richness . . . has lost contact with that which is greater than himself, from which (or Whom) he might gain courage to escape the crowd . . ."

Nevertheless, says Dr. Bell, he can "be saved; our culture can be humanized and human dignity restored; our education can be rescued from those who now emasculate it; the Church can become once more truth-centered, God-centered. All this can happen—but only if we raise up rebels . . . [against] the blather of the crowd. Against the latter we must be rebels, not because we hate the Common Man but because we love him deeply. This is our reasonable service, our religious duty."

Report Card

¶ Only a few days after opening a mammoth \$102 million building and endowment program, New York University announced that it was off to an unexpectedly quick start. It had just received \$1,500,000 for a new student center for its Bronx campus. Donor: Frank Jay Gould, '99, son of the financier, whose family has already made possible Gould Hall, Gould Memorial Library, and much of the Hall of Fame.

¶ Highbrow gobbledygook of the week (from Hemingway: *The Writer as Artist*, by Professor Carlos Baker of Princeton University): "Despite the insistent, denotative matter-of-factness at the surface of the presentation, the subsurface activity of *A Farewell to Arms* is organized connotatively around two poles. By a process of accrual and coagulation, the images tend to build round the opposed concepts of Home and Not-Home. Neither, of course, is truly conceptualistic; each is a kind of poetic intuition, charged with emotional values and woven, like a cable, of many strands . . ."



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THE THEATER

New Play in Manhattan

In Any Language (by Edward Beloin & Henry Garson) boasts a fair enough idea: a posturing, on-the-skids Hollywood star (Uta Hagen) attempting a comeback in a Rome-made art movie. Unfortunately, the audience gets the idea all too soon, and thereafter gets it again & again & again, in louder, lengthier, ever less effective doses. The actress keeps putting on one kind of scene while the Italian director rehearses another, and there are yet other scenes with the husband Miss Hagen is supposed to have divorced but hasn't.

With George Abbott to stage the show, no character very long remains stationary, no telephone silent, no door unentered; noises abound, gadgets accumulate, throngs assemble. But what is offered in the name of comedy is for the most part mere commotion.

There are lively touches, even funny moments, at the expense of both Italian films and American film stars. Actress Hagen can turn amusingly soulful or shrewish or primitive; what she fails to do is create a solid characterization. And the satire is the merest slapstick, the joke is never varied, the fun never sustained. *In Any Language* is a johnny-one-note scored for a very large brass band.

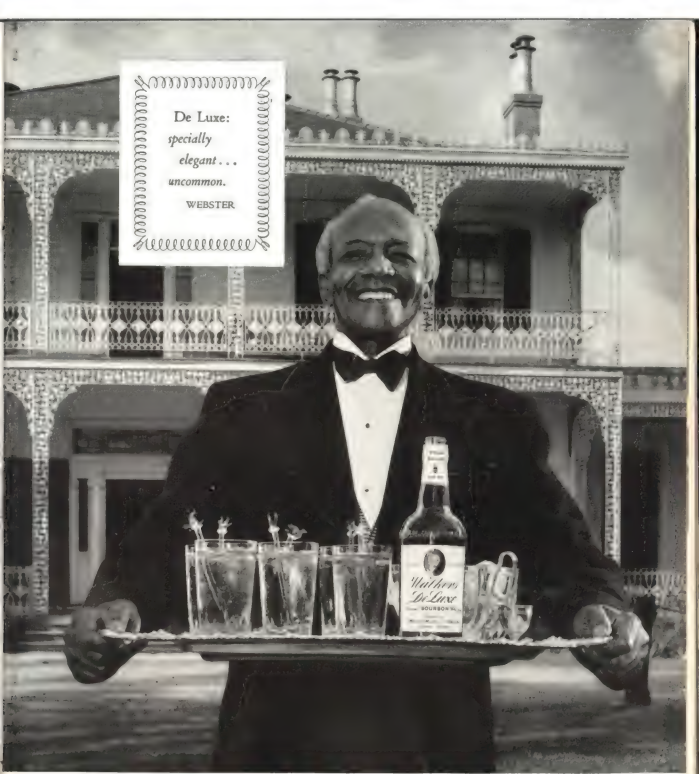
Old Play in Manhattan

The Sacred Flame (by Somerset Maugham) is something Maugham ought never to have written. Even in 1928, when it may have aired a bolder problem, it must have seemed a singular problem play. As a matter of fact, it is a sort of drawing-room problem whodunit, concocted of about equal parts Wilde, Pinero and Agatha Christie, doused with platitudes, and served up half-cold.

Maugham tells of a young Englishman, smashed up for life in a plane accident, whose devoted wife and brother have fallen passionately in love and are having an affair. The hopeless cripple providentially dies—only for the nurse suddenly to insist that he was murdered. The rest of the play, while tracking down the not very elusive killer, seeks to justify both the adultery and (as it happens) the mercy killing.

Maugham clearly believed in what he belabored—so clearly that *The Sacred Flame* comes off much less problem than sermon. There must, after all, be two sides to any really dramatic problem play. This one is not only too one-sided, but is so unheated by life and emotion that Maugham had to keep it going as a rather pallid murder mystery.

Worst of all, by using the formal rhythms of artificial comedy to set forth solemn clichés, *The Sacred Flame* comes off stilted prose rather than human talk, while the production deals in statuary rather than people. Maugham is a naturally neat writer; but the neatness, here, is that of an inferior toupee.



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The future is being born.

No American wants to be left out, in a time of decision. And no greater decision is ever made. This year, as always, the great question will be: *was it by a true majority of the votes of all the people?* Or did half the voters stay home, to let the future be decided by the other half?

The American who carefully studies the issues and prayerfully casts his vote has done something more than his duty. The American who votes has used the only weapon he has, to preserve the freedoms of his time for the generations to come, for the children to whom the future belongs.

Those small happy innocents, stumbling toward the sunlight and the shadow of the world their fathers made, must someday carry the whole fearful load of our times.

They will need the kind of United States that Lincoln hoped for on the last afternoon of his life: "A union of hearts and hands, as well as of states."

That kind of unity, of hearts and hands joined together in peaceful purpose, is forged in the heat of the election campaign, and tempered in the cold decision of the adding machines that total up the will of the majority.

This unity is the true American Road. It depends on the pathway to the polls.

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A NORTHWESTERN POLICYHOLDER. Mr. Boeschstein periodically reviews his own life insurance estate which includes several policies with this Company.

WHY POLICYHOLDERS ARE SO LOYAL TO NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL...

THIS company is one of the six largest. It has over 90 years' experience and an outstanding reputation for low net cost.

This emphasizes that there are significant differences among life insurance companies. It is one reason why each year nearly half the

new life insurance issued by this company goes to those who are already policyholders in the Northwestern Mutual.

Have you reviewed your life insurance program within the last two years? You'll find it an advantage to call upon the skill and understanding of a Northwestern Mutual agent. The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A message on an important aspect of every life insurance program.

by **HAROLD BOESCHSTEIN**

President

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

THE OWNERSHIP of life insurance inevitably brings a strong sense of security. Yet, this very feeling—valid and satisfying as it is—can actually create a hazard to the success of the life insurance program itself.

"The businessman whose attitude is, 'We're leaders in our field, therefore we can relax', is on dangerous ground. The youth who thinks, 'I have a good job, therefore my future is assured', is probably in for an awakening. Similarly, the man who says, 'I have life insurance, therefore I can rest easy', may be seriously deceiving himself and his family.

"An effective life insurance program can never 'stand still'. Constant review is the only way to keep it in tune with such important changes as births, deaths, salary increases, the entrance of children into school and college, the approach of retirement years. Only by periodic review, can your life insurance program give you the full measure of security you hope for".

The
NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company

THE PRESS

Is It Lincoln?

In U.S. newspapers last week appeared an 89-year-old photograph that was bound to start a historical argument. Is the tall man in the stovepipe hat (*see cut*) Abraham Lincoln? Historians have always supposed that Abraham Lincoln was not photographed in November 1863 during his address at Gettysburg, Pa. or on his way there. But the Western Maryland Railway, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary, dug out of the National Archives a picture which it believes shows Lincoln on his way

desk, and aging (72) City Editor Eddie Dunn turned down a lesser job, quit. Sunday Editor John Griffin, 53, moved in as editor-in-chief and named tough-talking Assistant City Editor J. J. (Joe) McManus, 55, managing editor. Star Reporter John Mannion, 43, became city editor. Fox promised that the *Post* would become a "lively, aggressive newspaper devoted to the public interest," and the new *Postmen* quickly made good on his promise. The *Post's* confusing "shotgun" make-up, which crowded a score or more stories on Page One by running only a few lines of



AT HANOVER JUNCTION, ON THE GETTYSBURG LINE (1863)
An argument for historians.

to Gettysburg. The picture had gone unnoticed because it was labeled wrongly. Miss Josephine Cobb, photo chief of the National Archives, isn't sure that the whiskered man is Lincoln, but she has established that it was taken in late 1863 at Hanover Junction, Pa. (on the rail line to Gettysburg) by famed Photographer Mathew Brady.

Looping with the Post

Boston's famed, ailing old *Post*, once the biggest morning newspaper in the U.S., was in a bad way when financier John Fox paid \$3,500,000 for it four months ago (*TIME*, June 30). It was losing \$12,000 a week, and it was doing a poor job of covering and handling the news. To change all that, quick John Fox jumped into his new job of publisher with both feet.

He began trimming costs: he looped off more than 12 heads in the advertising department and business office, began to shake up the news side, Veteran Managing Editor Charles Doyle was put on the copy

some, gave way to fewer stories and a more eye-catching paper.

Good Beats. The stories were often beats, good exclusives. When the state legislature passed a "sneak" bill to pension its former members—including a \$12,000-a-year lifetime pension for ex-Governor and ex-Convict James M. Curley (*TIME*, Sept. 15)—the *Post* was the first paper to spot it, rode it so hard that the bill was repealed. The *Post* exposed a city land deal which would have enriched inside politicians. A reporter visiting City Hospital found things so poorly run that strangers could get free meals; another reporter made off with an \$80 wheel chair without being stopped. Another *Postman* got into the Charlestown Navy Yard without any trouble and wrote that he could easily have sabotaged millions of dollars worth of Navy equipment. But three weeks ago the *Post* rode off on another crusade—and took a tumble.

Alerted by a reader's tip, the *Post* found to its horror that Boston's Public Library



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MODEL 21

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ARMS AND AMMUNITION DIVISION OF
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was providing its patrons with Russian magazines and newspapers, e.g., *Pravda* and *Izvestia* and the Communist magazine *New World Review*, as well as with books by Lenin, Vishinsky and Karl Marx. *The Post*, overlooking the fact that the books and periodicals are standard reference material for serious students of the Soviet system,* criticized the library board for having "Red propaganda" on the shelves, demanded that the books be removed or plainly labeled "Propaganda—Communist." Publisher Fox himself led the attack with rambling Page One editorials that confused readers but made Fox as happy as a cub with his first hyline.

Good Beating. *The Post's* campaign had some unlooked-for results. Requests for the material under attack rose sharply. The conservative Boston *Herald* walloped the *Post* for trying to stifle "freedom of the mind," and the library board refused to knuckle under to the *Post*. At week's end Dr. Luther Harris Evans, librarian of Congress, dedicating a library at Northeastern University, also pointed out the error in the *Post's* method of fighting Communism:

"If you were to get rid of Communist propaganda in the Boston Public Library, you would have to withdraw from it the Boston *Post* itself because it quotes what Stalin has said on various occasions . . . The oversimplified position that you can just throw out all Communist propaganda by a wave of the hand . . . is not a simple solution. It is a simpleton's solution."

Unfazed by the criticism, Publisher Fox last week claimed that his circulation and advertising are rising so much that by month's end the *Post* will be making money for the first time in five years. Outsiders were skeptical of the claim. But there was no doubt that, despite John Fox's unwise visit to the public library, the *Post* had picked up. Said Fox: "It's looping now . . . This paper had been losing money with no need for it. It went ten years without any active management, and primarily that was what it needed . . . The readers want color, and we'll give it to them."

Thucydides' Sunday Job

When radio's *Information Please* was looking for material to help ex-New York Timesman John Kieran edit its almanac, it picked a man from the rival *Herald Tribune*: City Editor Joe Herzberg. Manhattan-born Herzberg, who started on the *Trib* as an 18-year-old copy boy, never finished college. But he knows his city like the palm of his hand, and in his encyclopedic memory, say staffers, is "everything from baseball to Bach." Joe Herzberg once wrote in his own book, *Late City Edition*: "A modern newspaper is Thucydides sweating to make a deadline."

Last week the city desk's Thucydides had a new job to sweat over. *Tribune* Publisher Helen Rogers Reid and her son, Editor Whitelaw Reid, 39, moved Her-

* Among them students at Harvard, Boston University, Radcliffe and Boston College, which offer courses that include a study of Communism.

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BETTER SIGHT...BETTER SOUND...BETTER BUY

berg over to run the slipping Sunday edition (circ. 596,775), which up to now has had no boss of its own. They want Herzberg to pep it up to closer competition with the fat, profitable Sunday Times (circ. 1,051,626), which in the past year gained 5,000 circulation while the Sunday Trib was losing 38,000. To prove that they mean business, the Reids are spending \$1,000,000 on the new Sunday paper.

Biggest share of the million will go to the Trib's Sunday magazine, its own special edition of the syndicated *This Week*. The Trib sold control of *This Week* to Joe Knapp of Crowell-Collier in 1935, but has always added its own special sections to the magazine. Herzberg is adding still more, including full-color reproductions of paintings, a two-page condensation of a bestseller, two pages of personality photographs, extra text-pieces each week by the Trib's own staffers or



JOE HERZBERG
Baseball to Bach.

free lancers. Herzberg is also revamping the news sections of the Sunday Trib, widening the scope of the news-review section to "cover situations rather than incidents," giving the Book Review a new cover and better typography, sprucing up the entertainment section.

These sections are the biggest in the succession of changes which the Trib has undergone since "Whitey" Reid succeeded his late father, Ogden Reid, in 1947. Weekdays, the Trib has been using more pictures, has reshuffled its editions to help street sales, developed some new columnists and given a better play to such old ones as John Crosby and Red Smith. As a result, the Trib has picked up circulation (present circ. 347,093). But the Sunday Trib's poor showing has held down the overall earnings. It will be Joe Herzberg's job to change that. Comparing the 335-page Sunday Times this week to the 217-page Trib, Joe Herzberg knew better than anyone else that he has his work cut out.

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Your feet can feel much younger

Try on a pair of Wright Arch Preservers. Smart looking? Yes—and your feet feel years younger, too. Four famous comfort features help keep you foot-fresh throughout the longest, hardest day. There is a Wright Arch Preserver dealer near you—he's listed in the classified phone book. E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Rockland, Mass.

New, plain too blucher in distressed brown calf. Extra heavy sole.

WRIGHT Arch Preserver SHOES

For Women, Selby Shoe Co. For Boys, Gerberich-Payne
In Canada for Men, Scott-McHale

RELIGION

99 to 1

Do Americans believe in God? The current issue of the *Catholic Digest* reports a nearly unanimous yes: 99% of them do.

The *Digest* bases its findings on a nationwide sampling in which people were offered a choice of phrases suggesting varying degrees of conviction. Eighty-seven percent felt "absolutely certain," ten percent were "fairly sure," two percent were "not quite sure," though not doubtful enough to class themselves as unbelievers.

The answers by denominations (including non-church members who lean to any one of them):

	Absolutely Certain	Fairly Sure	Not Quite Sure	Other*
Roman Catholics	92%	7%	1%	†
Baptists	93	6	1	†
Methodists	86	11	2	1
Lutherans	80	17	2	1
Presbyterians	90	8	2	†
Episcopalians	77	17	4	2
Congregationalists	72	20	8	†
Other Protestants	89	9	2	†
Jews	70	18	9	3
Other faiths or none	55	21	7	17

Almost 100% of the women called themselves believers, 98% of the men. High school graduates (99%) were more devout than college students (94%).

The general affirmative made the *Digest* editors happy. They concluded: "Since there are only a few who do not believe, we need not fear their effect on our national belief or its strength."

* Including "not at all sure," "do not believe" and "don't know."

† Less than half of 1%.

Shmita: 5712

Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard and gather in the fruit thereof;

But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard.

—Leviticus 25:3-4

When the kingdom of Israel was governed by the Law, farmers scrupulously deserted their fields at the end of each six-year period. Throughout the sabbatical year, called *shmita*, the whole land lay fallow. The ancient Jews ate only meat and the grain they had stored, trusting in the Lord's bounty to see them through their man-made drought.

The year 1951 (by Hebrew count 5712) was the first *shmita* to come round after Israel gained its independence. But with a partly Socialist government and a farming population that is generally far from Orthodox in its religious views, Israel's modern Orthodox rabbinate was hard put to observe the Law. To avoid flouting it openly, the rabbis technically "sold" the entire territory of Israel to an obliging Arab named Mahmoud. Mahmoud gave the rabbis power of attorney, which enabled them to "sell" the state back to themselves, at the close of the sabbatical year.

This device satisfied some Orthodox Jews, but not the strictly observant. In a handful of Orthodox settlements, hungry farmers stoically watched their idle fields and the fruit rotting on their trees. To vary their meat diet, some Orthodox city dwellers furtively bought apples and tomatoes from Arab hawkers, determined not to purchase produce grown by Jews.

Last week the *shmita* was over. Ten



HAKHEL PROCESSION IN JERUSALEM, 1952
Weedy fields were plowed next day.

State of Israel



Bracelets that cost the boss plenty

How she got free



with Moore Manifold Book... 1 writing



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She wasn't really handcuffed, but it sure felt like it—the poor system that kept efficiency low and cost high! Record-keeping was disorganized, information was lost, there couldn't be any teamwork.

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1852



They had \$68 and high hopes

That's how the Studebaker story began—two young blacksmiths, Henry and Clem Studebaker, with a yen to build wagons and \$68 in cash. They opened up shop in South Bend, Indiana, one February morning in 1852.

1858



An unexpected gold bonanza

A younger Studebaker brother, John M., had trekked west, lured by California's gold. But instead of prospecting, he built wheelbarrows—earned \$8,000 which he brought back to help vitalize the struggling little wagon business.

1868



A \$360,000 a year "giant"

Studebaker vehicles were nation-wide favorites by 1868. A factory employing 190 men produced 3,955 Studebakers that year—did a \$360,000 business. But this plant wasn't adequate. The brothers incorporated—expanded.

1874



Out of ashes to new strength

Studebaker thrived in the shaky '70s. Even in "panic" year '73, people bought over 10,000 Studebakers. Then fire leveled Studebaker's newly completed factories. Still larger plants rose. Sales passed a million dollars annually.

1889



Carriages for all the world

U.S. President Harrison—other celebrities—ordinary people—drove in Studebaker rigs now. On farms, in cities, over the roadways of the world, more and more hauling was being done in sturdy Studebaker wagons.

1898



From El Caney to Ladysmith

Horse-drawn Studebakers were transporting troops and supplies in Cuba in '98—serving as artillery caissons in South Africa in '99. But Studebaker automobiles would soon come. In 1899, bodies for some electrics were built.

1920



End of the line and an era

Horse-drawn Studebakers were discontinued as vast new Studebaker car and truck plants opened up. Studebaker hit new highs in output—had the biggest percentage of increase in its industry from 1919 through 1923.

1925



A testing laboratory outdoors

As the '20s began, Studebaker metallurgists perfected and patented molybdenum steel—an 800-acre proving ground was laid out. Studebaker introduced one improvement after another that all motoring would profit from.

1939



Revolutionary low price car

Ever since 1926, Studebaker had been successfully eliminating car weight to increase operating economy. In 1939, a revolutionary new Studebaker—the amazingly thrifty Champion—invaded the lowest price field.

One hundred years of Studebaker milestones
in America's forward march

Studebaker's 100th Anniversary



1902



First "horseless" Studebaker

Studebaker's first car was an electric, introduced in golden anniversary year, 1902. A notable early customer for one—Thomas A. Edison. That year, Studebaker had 2,500 employees—and sales reached 4 million dollars.

1904



Was "juice"—or "gas"—to win?

Electricity, gasoline and steam vied for preference in automobiles in 1904. Studebaker, already producing electrics, started building gas-powered cars, too—made arrangements to expand its output through allied factories.

1911



From \$68 to this in 59 years

The hour of decision arrived in 1911. Studebaker erected and equipped huge factories for automobile production. The Studebaker Corporation, with 8,000 employees, 1,500 dealers, tangible assets of \$23,000,000 was organized.

1942



Bomber engines! Military trucks!

World War II saw Studebaker busy building over 63,000 engines for the Flying Fortress—nearly 200,000 military trucks—some 15,000 tracked amphibious vehicles called Weasels, powered by Studebaker Champion engines.

1946



First by far with a postwar car

A daring change for the better in automobile styling was introduced—ready just nine months after World War II stopped. The car—the trim, sleek, "new look" Studebaker. All modern car design reflects its influence.

1952



On to new responsibilities

National defense now has enlisted Studebaker competence extensively—for jet-engines and military vehicles. Meanwhile, public demand for Studebaker cars and trucks grows. The second Studebaker century has begun!



Preview of your future

THERE is a bright promise in your future of a lot more aluminum products.

More aluminum pots and pans for the housewife. More aluminum household foil to save work and time in the kitchen. More aluminum building products, appliances, trucks and trailers, electrical conductor, as well as more airplanes made with aluminum.

More of all the thousands of things that can be made better and at lower cost with aluminum.

For the aluminum industry is now completing an expansion program greater than that of any other basic industry. By 1953 this country will be producing 7 times as much aluminum as it did before World War II—12 times as much as in 1930.

And Kaiser Aluminum is growing fastest of all the major aluminum producers. Great new plants, now almost finished, will boost Kaiser Aluminum's capacity to more than 800 million pounds a year.

With this gain of 137%, Kaiser Aluminum will be the only major producer to increase its share of total production.

As a major supplier to industry, Kaiser Aluminum is constantly working with manufacturers to show how aluminum can improve products and reduce costs... to give America greater convenience and greater value.

Kaiser Aluminum offices and warehouse distributors in principal cities. Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland 12, California.

Kaiser Aluminum

A major producer in a growing industry

thousand pilgrims, most of them newly arrived immigrants from the Middle East, marched to the top of Mt. Zion, where they celebrated the end of the seventh year—the ceremony of *Hukkel*—for the first time since King Agrippa presided over the rites in 42 A.D. This year, since none of the Israeli government leaders is strictly Orthodox, the head of the state was represented by Jerusalem's chief cantor, who read the Torah from the top of a truck. As he finished, old men blew on the double ram's-horn. Pilgrims wearing rich prayer shawls cried out in jubilation, dancing and clapping their hands to the jangling of tambourines.

The next morning Orthodox farmers went out to the land once more to plow their weed-choked fields and prune the tangled vines. There were relatively few of them who had made the sacrifice which the Law called for. Israeli government statisticians estimated the total loss in produce at less than £30,000 (\$84,000).

Between Mountain & Plain

The world of 20th century Protestantism is divided by a vast, sloping, natural barrier, more oppressive in its way than the well-posted boundary lines of denominations. At one extreme, pressed against the pain, are the disciples of the "liberal" theology; men suspicious of absolutes and friendly to change; their energies are thrown into the struggle for a better world and they like the Sermon on the Mount best when it is translated into free soup kitchens or psychiatric counseling. High on the mountain above them are their theological archenemies, the "orthodox" and the "neo-orthodox"; clustered around their patriarch, Swiss Theologian Karl Barth, they turn their faces firmly upward and preach the Word in their private language; for them the world is hopelessly evil and Christian social reformers hopelessly naive; not men's actions but belief in God's Word can bring salvation.

Between the mountain and the plain there is a brisk two-way traffic in theologians. Many of them make their camp at some convenient halfway point (although in these trying times a mountain residence is considered more comfortable)—and there are some commuters. But few have dared attempt to bring the mountain and the plain together in a single theological system. Of these, the man who has made the most systematic effort—and, along with Theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, the most brilliant—is a 66-year-old professor at Manhattan's Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Paul Tillich. In *The Theology of Paul Tillich* (Macmillan; \$5.50), edited by Professors Charles W. Kegley and Robert W. Bretall, a group of well-known philosophers and theologians* has given detailed and awed recognition of Tillich's success.

Barth's Finger. "I was thinking about infinity," says Paul Tillich, "at the age of eight." Until his 30s Tillich performed his

* Including Niebuhr. Philosophers John Herman Randall Jr. and Theodore M. Greene, Theologians James L. Adams, Nels F. S. Ferré.

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1 YOU WANT television to see plays, musicals and sports events you'd like to see in person. So your best buy is the set that's the best substitute for your eyes. Sparton Cosmic Eye Television is so clear and true-to-life it's like having an eye in the sky!



2 WOULD YOU stay in a movie where pictures flickered and jumped? Yet TV is like a movie in your own home. Sparton Television features a Cosmic Eye Picture-Lock to hold the picture always steady, firm.



4 YOU NEED fine cabinetwork also. Artisans in Sparton's own woodworking plant have created superb consoles and table models in sleek limed-oak, blonde and mahogany veneers. They'll always be in good taste.



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FIG. 21" SPARTON CONSOLE

5 BUY YOUR TV for performance, reputation; not bargain price. By selling to just one top dealer in a shopping area, Sparton lowers distribution costs, offers you more for your money. See your Sparton dealer!

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Buy a truck without a starter?
Of course not!...



go modern..

When you buy a truck today you take for granted such modern improvements as the self-starter. But don't take *too much* for granted! Make sure the trucks you buy are equipped with modern, cost-cutting Timken-Detroit Hypoid gearing! No other heavy-duty axle gearing gives you so much day-to-day ruggedness and dependability with so little maintenance cost.

Designed, engineered and produced for heavy-duty motor vehicles by Timken-Detroit, Hypoid gearing has been *proved* by billions of miles of trouble-free, on-the-job operation. Moreover, this modern axle gearing steps up performance—provides plenty of strength and power both on the highway and off.

The next time you buy trucks look for, and insist on, the mark of a *modern truck*—Hypoid gearing! It's available on all trucks with Timken-Detroit Axles and Brakes.



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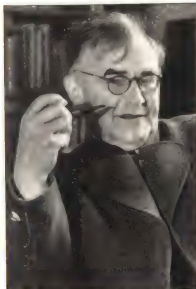
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thinking along orthodox and unspectacular lines, reflecting his strict Lutheran background in eastern Germany. After four years as a German army chaplain in World War I, he came home to find his country in the midst of a deep revolution, cultural as well as political. The revolutionary trends were socialist and secular. To his dismay, young Pastor Tillich found that German Lutheranism made little attempt to understand these trends or to interpret them in a religious framework.

Tillich—by then a philosophy professor at the University of Berlin—helped start a short-lived Christian socialist movement: an attempt at a "reunion of religion and secular culture." The effort failed, but in planning it Tillich laid the cornerstone of his later philosophy: "Religion is the substance of culture, and culture the form of religion."

Other good Christians, who thought on similar lines about culture and religion,



KARL BARTH
High on the mountain.

succeeded only in confusing the two. Tillich made no such mistake. He saw Theologian Barth's "neo-orthodoxy" as "a finger warning against becoming completely 'horizontal' (i.e., this-worldly)."

Tillich adapted Barth's emphasis on the Bible and personal salvation, but he could not stomach the Barthian conviction that it is impossible to project the Word of God into the context of modern culture. Neither nature nor civilization is wholly evil. Tillich protested. On the contrary, he wrote, "God reveals himself not only in history but also through history as a whole." His conclusion: without losing his image of Christ as Savior, the Christian must adjust the externals of his faith, his philosophy and culture to the circumstances of the time. The Protestant religions, for example, resulted from the changing circumstances of the 15th and 16th centuries, which made necessary a new formal expression of Christianity.

Schleiermacher's Thesis. Starting off from this premise, Tillich began to build a new synthesis of Protestantism. The essence of Protestantism, he taught, need not be fixed in sacraments, ecclesiastical authority, or even in Protestant churches themselves. ("Protestantism may live in the organized Protestant churches. But it is not bound to them.") Churches and sacraments have meaning only because of what they symbolize. Thus, their outward forms may and in fact must constantly change. As an earlier German thinker Friedrich Schleiermacher put it, "The Reformation must continue."

What does not change, said Tillich, is "the Protestant principle," a prophetic power to call men to an awareness of God's infinite nature and their own limitations. Tillich held that the Protestant principle has existed since the dawn of Christianity and must exist because it is necessary to Christianity. It is the "protesting" voice



Martha Holmes

PAUL TILlich

A one-story structure open to the sky.

of the prophet outside the temple calling the people back to God and away from the formalism and sophistries of the priest.

To Tillich, the quarreling liberal and orthodox theologies are merely different aspects of the Protestant principle. Although the Protestant principle gave liberals "the right and the good conscience" to criticize the Bible scientifically, it also led the orthodox to look at the Bible as "Holy Scripture, namely as the original document of the event which is called 'Jesus the Christ' . . . The Protestant principle made the liberals realize "that Christianity, as well as every Christian, is involved in the universal structures and changes of human life"; it made the orthodox proclaim "that man in his very existence is estranged from God, that a distorted humanity is our heritage."

Aquinas' House. Around the Protestant principle Tillich has constructed one of the most impressive Protestant theological

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systems since the time of the reformers. Critics compare him with St. Thomas Aquinas, who in the 13th century integrated Catholic thought so that theology, philosophy and art are coordinated in one impressive system. Like Aquinas, Tillich has been weaving his religious thought into a broad pattern, but his is looser and more adjustable. As he explains it, "Catholicism deals with these things from the point of view of having the entire truth and the perfect form of life. Protestantism is always learning, without the claim of being itself the Kingdom of God."

Tillich resents the attempt of the Catholic philosophers to prove the existence of God by rational means. "It is blasphemy," he says, "to affirm the existence of God. The answer cannot come out of the question." His reasoning: since God is "The Unconditional," and utterly outside human experience, it is impossible to describe Him or to attempt proofs of His existence in limited human terms. Along with Theologian Barth, Tillich has rejected Aquinas' "two-story house" of supernatural and natural theology ("There is no natural theology"). His substitute is a roomy one-story structure open at all times to the sky. Within it God can be known only through grace—"by being grasped in the totality of our being by the ground of our being." The experience of grace can be realized in many ways, e.g., by listening to a sermon, by looking at a picture. It will come whenever the mind is "open" to it.* That is why to reach souls religion must spread its message outside the churches as well as within.

Tillich sees Catholicism and Protestantism almost as twins engaged in a perpetual sibling rivalry. The "Catholic substance" is good in that it preserves the tradition of Christianity and its sacramental message. But in Catholicism the authority of the church interferes with individual responsibility to God, and the prophetic power is perverted in the hands of an established priesthood. It is the "Protestant spirit" which must bring back the direct connection between God and the individual.

For the Homeless. In 1933, when the Nazis deprived Tillich of his job at the University of Frankfurt, Reinhold Niebuhr asked him to join the faculty of Union Seminary. He has taught and preached there ever since. Both men deal in questions of philosophy and theology, but where Niebuhr is Protestantism's No. 1 theologian in the U.S., Tillich can be called its No. 1 philosopher.

In *The Theology of Paul Tillich*, his fellow scholars have written down a sound if technical analysis of Tillich's broad and difficult religious philosophy. Oberlin's Professor Walter Marshall Horton writes: "In its main lines it is now fixed. . . . Before it perishes, it will have furnished a dwelling place for multitudes of homeless modern minds, and it will have contributed to the reform of the modern Church and the reintegration of modern culture."

* This is really a restatement of Luther's "justification by faith alone," a doctrine Tillich feels most Protestants no longer understand.

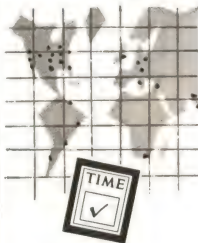


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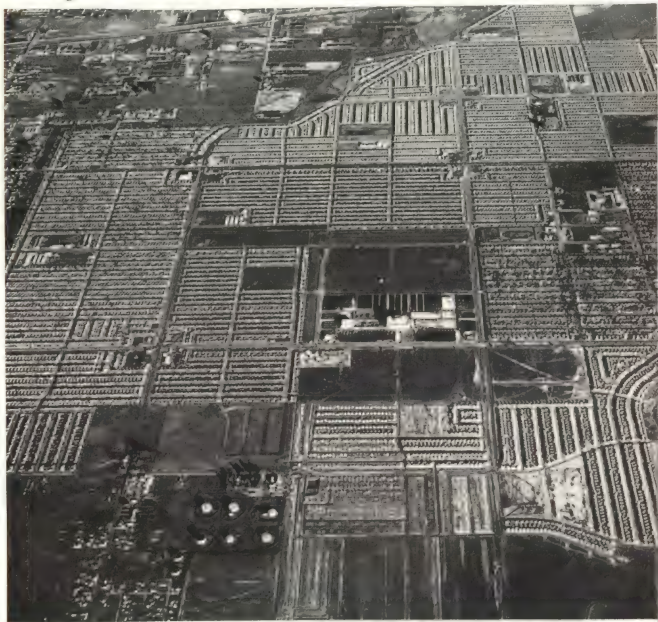
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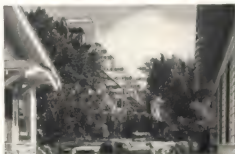


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SCIENCE

Botany of the Bible

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.

—Matthew 6:28

These lines, say Botanists Harold Moldenke and his wife Alma, do not refer to lilies, which are rare in the Holy Land. They probably mean the Palestine anemone (*Anemone coronaria*), which still brightens the field with scarlet and gold.

The Moldenkes' new book, *Plants of the Bible* (Chronica Botanica Co.; \$7.50), tries to identify every plant mentioned in the Bible, even to the humble bacterium (*Pasteurella pestis*) that smote the Israelites with emerods. The job is a tough one, for neither the early writers nor the later translators of the Bible were botanists. They often used the same word for different plants, and different words for the same plant. The botanically innocent scholars who produced the King James Version turned aspens into mulberries and dill into anise. The sycamore that Zachariah climbed to catch a glimpse of Jesus was undoubtedly a fig tree.* The hulkishes that sheltered the infant Moses were almost certainly papyrus. Many plants that appear in the King James Version never grew in Palestine. Rye, for instance, is a cold-climate crop. The "fie" of the Bible is probably spelt, a primitive relative of wheat.

The worst confused plant of the Bible is probably the rose. The flower mentioned in *Isaiah 35:1* ("and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose") must have been a bulbous plant, probably a narcissus: the original Hebrew word for it means "bulb." Other "roses" were oleanders, anemones, tumbleweeds or crocuses. The biblical "Rose of Sharon" was not the modern rose of Sharon (a kind of hibiscus introduced from China), but probably a tulip.

The "apples" of the Bible were certainly not the modern fruit, which was developed in postbiblical times from a small, sour, woody fruit native to the Caucasus. Solomon comforted his loved one with apricots, not with apples.†

The confusion about the "apple" with which the snake tempted Eve, and Eve caused the downfall of Adam, is not the fault of the Bible or its translators. *Genesis* does not name the guilty fruit at all; it is merely "the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil." It was turned into an apple by imaginative European artists who needed a fruit-bearing tree to put in their pictures.

The Moldenkes give up guessing about some of the plants of the Bible. The "hyssop that groweth out of the wall" might be any one of many wall-growing plants. The manna that fed the Children

* In the *New England Primer*: "Zacharias he Did climb the tree, Our Lord to see."

† *Song of Solomon 2:5*.



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of Israel has been variously explained as a gum that forms on desert trees, as algae that grow overnight on dew-covered ground, as a lichen that blows around the desert, even as migrating quail. The Moldenkes have confidence in none of these theories. They think that manna was a legendary product with no botanical origin. The Children of Israel had no theory about it except that it came from the Lord. Their word for the mysterious stuff can be roughly translated as "whatzis."

Reversed Matter?

The world's most powerful atom-smasher, as planned at present, will not be in the U.S., but in Switzerland. The machine may be powerful enough (30 billion electron volts) to create new matter—even a new kind of matter—out of energy.

Last spring ten nations (Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, West Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia) organized CERN (*Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire*) and agreed to chip in for a nuclear research center. Continental Europe has plenty of big scientific brains, but no big apparatus.

Last week CERN decided to build its center near Geneva. Feature of the place will be a new kind of cosmotron (a super-powerful particle accelerator) made possible by a theory recently developed by scientists at Brookhaven (N.Y.) National Laboratory. The new machine's principal part, a doughnut-shaped magnet, will be 600 ft. in diameter, ten times the diameter of Brookhaven's 3 billion-volt cosmotron, the largest now in operation.

Said Pierre Auger, head of UNESCO's natural sciences department: "If we knew just what the machine was going to produce, we wouldn't be building it. We're like explorers going out into an ocean. We know something of what lies ahead, but we do not know all that we are going to find." The great machine, Auger thinks, will certainly create protons, neutrons and various types of mesons.

It may even create negative protons, which would be really sensational. Ordinary protons are positively charged. Combined with one or more negative electrons, they form the familiar atoms of ordinary matter. But scientists have already created positive electrons (positrons). This suggests that it may be possible to create negative protons (not yet named negatons). Combined with positrons, these should form "reversed matter." An atom of "anti-hydrogen," for instance, would have a negative proton as its nucleus, with a positron instead of an electron revolving around it.

Not all physicists agree that negative protons are possible, but some like to speculate on the properties of reversed matter. It may turn into energy as soon as it encounters atoms of normal matter (when a positron hits an electron, they annihilate each other, leaving gamma rays as an X to mark the spot. All such possibilities, says Auger, are on "the frontiers of science." Only the 30 billion-volt cosmotron can test their reality.

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TIME, OCTOBER 20, 1952

MEDICINE

Fixing a Leaky Valve

The student nurse was still in her teens when rheumatic fever struck. She made an average recovery, but the infection had raged around the aortic valve, through which the heart's blood passes to the great artery for distribution to the rest of the body. As the inflammation died down, the healing valve tissues became scarred and failed to close. Instead of a one-way pulsing flow of blood, there was an unsteady flow with a backwash. For a dozen years the patient got along with rest and digitalis, but six months ago she became much worse. Anginal pain and failing strength forced her to stop working. Her future looked bleak indeed.

Last month, at Georgetown University



Washington Post

SURGEON HUFNAGEL

Patients can stand on their heads.

Medical Center, the young woman (now 30) became the first patient in medical history to be fitted successfully with an artificial aortic valve. (Boston surgeons have slipped a plastic ball into the mitral valve—*TIME*, March 10). Though she will still have to follow doctor's orders (digitalis, salt rationing and plenty of rest), she is a changed woman—vigorous, gaining strength and hope, and free from the pain of angina.

Dogs First. For Heart Surgeon Charles Hufnagel, 36, the achievement marked the end of more than five years of painstaking work. "In heart ailments," he says, "one of the major problems is leaky valves. There wasn't much that surgery could do about it. So I went back to the beginning, and one of the answers, obviously, was to put in a substitute valve." Dr. Hufnagel soon designed an artificial valve containing a plastic ball float, and began trying it on dogs. It worked.

When several of the dogs had survived

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for two years or more with plastic valves and no ill effects, Georgetown sponsored Dr. Hufnagel's work and the U.S. Public Health Service helped with funds. The valve, as perfected, is made of Plexiglas and contains a float the size of a mothball which rises and slips into one of three sockets in the side of the valve sleeve on the heart's upbeat, when blood is forced into the aorta. When the heart relaxes between beats, the ball falls into a seat and stops blood from leaking back into the heart.

Dr. Hufnagel and the team of surgeons who joined him in the work performed their first operation on a human patient a year ago. The woman died, but the valve was not the cause of death. Nevertheless, the surgeons spent a long time rechecking both theories and practice (on dogs) before they tried again. The former student nurse was an ideal subject. "She thoroughly understood her case," says Hufnagel. "She read our papers, and she knew exactly what her problem and her chances were."

Though the whole operation (under sodium pentothal and nitrous oxide anesthesia) lasted 2½ hours, most of that time was taken up in getting to the aorta. Then Dr. Hufnagel cut the aorta a few inches from the heart and fitted the loose ends of the aorta to the ends of the plastic valve sleeve. Like a plumber putting an extra valve in a water line, he left the old, defective valve in place. This part of the operation took only five minutes, and the blood flow to the brain was never interrupted.

Like a Watch. Dr. Hufnagel and his colleagues did not intend to publish the story of the operation until they had done it four or five times. It leaked out, anyway. They still cannot tell whether the plastic valve can be used in other types of heart disease. All they will say now is that they expect it to be a big help in many cases of damage to the aorta caused by rheumatic fever. (The exceptions: the very young, the feeble and the aged.) There are thousands of such cases in the U.S. each year.

The only patient now wearing an artificial aortic valve ticks like a watch to the stethoscopic ear. Like nature's valve, the plastic job will work equally well in any position. "Patients will be able to stand on their heads, if they like," says Dr. Hufnagel.

Unsuspected Cancer

Every year, no less than 16,000 U.S. women, most of them comparatively young, die of cancer of the cervix. Doctors have long known that the key to controlling cancer is prompt diagnosis, and they have convinced a large section of the public that if a woman has any suspicious symptoms she should go at once to her doctor for examination. But that is not enough, the A.M.A. Journal warned last week: if the needlessly early deaths from cervical cancers are to be avoided, women who have no apparent symptoms of the disease must also take a cancer test.

Boston's Dr. Maurice Fremont-Smith



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has given a vaginal smear test as a matter of course to nearly all his new women patients for more than five years. Eleven out of 704 showed positive, and one of these proved false. Of the ten who had cancer, seven had the disease in such an early stage that prompt treatment gave them a 90% (or better) chance of surviving five years, and a 65% chance of living ten years. In ordinary practice, most cases of cervical cancer are diagnosed so late that only two victims out of five are in time to get the full benefits of surgery or other treatment.

The striking thing about Dr. Fremont-Smith's patients was that only one of the ten cancer victims had gone to see him because she was worried about cancer. The others had such unrelated complaints as fatigue, arthritis, hay fever and headaches. Dr. Fremont-Smith believes that physicians in general will find an early, curable cancer of the cervix in one out of every hundred new patients, if only they will give the test.

It's the Blood Flow

How old a man is may have little to do with his age in years. Some men age much faster than others, so that doctors have said "A man is as old as his arteries." The difficulty has been to find a way of measuring physiological age. Now, the University of California's Dr. Hardin Jones and his colleagues think they have the answer in the amount of blood flowing through the tissues. The more blood the younger the tissues, and hence the younger the body.

At first Dr. Jones had to measure the blood flow by holding a Geiger counter over the muscle of a subject who had inhaled a radioisotope of an inert gas such as krypton or argon. That was expensive and took a long time. Now, by measuring the carbon dioxide generated in muscles during exercise, Dr. Jones can get his answers in a few minutes.

From tests on more than 500 industrial workers, he has found that the average 18-year-old has 25 cc of blood passing through one liter of muscle per minute. At 25, the average shows a sharp drop, to 15 cc. And by age 35, it is down to 10 cc. But there are enormous variations between seemingly healthy people, e.g., a well-preserved specimen of 60 may have the same blood flow as a debilitated stripping of 20. And so, Dr. Jones reasons, he might be a better employment risk than many of his juniors. One possible use of the California researchers' findings: fixing retirement policies on well-being rather than on age alone.

"New Anti-Fertility Factor"

For a little while last week it looked as though scientists might be well on the way to finding a safe, cheap contraceptive to be taken by mouth. The journal *Science*, grey with age and scholarly respectability, gave its lead position and a 123-page spread to the preliminary findings of Dr. Benjamin F. Sieve, a Boston physician, on what he calls "a new anti-fertility factor." On its face, the report

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looked promising indeed, but scientists who have spent many years looking for an oral contraceptive were far from satisfied.

Claims & Costs. Dr. Sieve's claims: 208 couples, all of whom must have been fertile because they had had at least one child, took his pills daily for periods ranging from three months to 2½ years. During this time, said Dr. Sieve (pronounced seevy), none of the wives became pregnant. But when 220 couples stopped taking the pills because they had decided it was time to have another child, all the wives conceived within three months.

Dr. Sieve calls his pills phosphorylated hesperidin. Plain hesperidin, known for years, is related to so-called vitamin P. These preparations have been tried with indifferent results in a variety of ailments: from kidney disorders and psoriasis to



EXPERIMENTER SIEVE
Grey hair and orange peel.

radiation sickness. Hesperidin comes from orange peel and could be made about as cheaply as aspirin in mass production.

Doubts & Questions. To cautious scientists, Dr. Sieve's report was a little too pat, his results too nearly perfect. In the first place, Dr. Sieve conceded that in experiments with mice he had had 60% failures. Next, he relied heavily on the theory that the ability of the male sperm to penetrate an ovum depends largely on the enzyme hyaluronidase, and argued that the hesperidin must counteract this enzyme. Actually, say physiologists, there is no proof that hyaluronidase is responsible for penetration of the ovum. Further, Dr. Sieve speculated that the hesperidin helps a layer of cells around the ovum to clump together and keep the sperm out: that too, say physiologists, rests on an unproved theory.

As for the human guinea pigs, other investigators simply did not believe that any man could be so lucky as to find 596 patients (out of 600) of whom would religiously take pills every day

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(usually three times a day), month after month. And Dr. Sieve had only the patients' word that they were using no other contraceptive.

Boston-raised and once connected with Beth Israel and Boston City hospitals, Dr. Sieve now practices in his own clinic, alone except for six technicians. He has had a remarkable variety of medical interests: the ductless glands, nutrition, hemorrhage, fertility and now anti-fertility. Eleven years ago Dr. Sieve was among those who proclaimed that para-aminobenzoic acid would restore grey hair to its original color. By now, the medical profession has discarded this idea.

Capsules

¶ One of the biggest difficulties facing researchers in search of a polio vaccine has been the fact that polio virus could not be grown in a laboratory without rare and expensive nutrients for the virus to feed on (e.g., monkey testicles). Last week Dr. Herald R. Cox reported that Lederle Laboratories has found a way to grow the Lansing strain of virus in fertile hens' eggs, has already made a vaccine which works on monkeys.

¶ The 1952 polio epidemic was tapering off but slowly, with 3,227 cases reported in one week (6% fewer than the week before). The total for the "disease year" (beginning March 30) was already 41,052 cases, compared with 33,703 in the same period of 1949, the previous record year.

¶ As more & more strains of microbes learn to live with antibiotics and become resistant to their killing power, researchers keep hunting for new antibiotics to stay a jump ahead. Chas. Pfizer and Co.'s latest is magnamycin, now being tried in hospitals, which seems to knock out many germs which can defy penicillin and the rest.

¶ Merck & Co. announced that Dr. Lewis H. Sarett has achieved the "total synthesis" of cortisone from a common coal-tar material, instead of having to start with scarce and costly bile acids (TIME, Aug. 18).

¶ Doctors' offices will soon be filled with patients demanding a drug called beta-zyamine, the A.M.A. Journal warned, because it is getting a big plug in a little magazine (*Pageant*). Touted as a "miracle drug" for heart disease, arthritis and paralytic polio, the stuff actually has not been proved to be much good for anything, says the A.M.A., and has not even been passed by the Food & Drug Administration as safe for general use.

¶ Many drugs work their way out of the system so fast that to keep a steady concentration, patients have to take pills several times a day and sometimes during the night. Smith, Kline & French are getting around this with "Spansules"—capsules like a load of bird shot, filled with tiny pills which have coatings of varying thickness, so that a few dissolve every now & then. Manhattan neurologists find them excellent, when filled with amphetamine sulfate, for protecting epileptic patients against night seizures.



"M-M-M looks like you've blown a gasket"

Joe's a genius—he can take my old bus apart and make it hum like a brand new Rolls. He's a real expert—on motors! But I wouldn't think of going to him if I had a sore throat. I would go to another expert—a physician.

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ART

Heaven on Earth

In Falls Church, one of Washington's sprawling Virginia suburbs, white-haired Sculptor Carl Milles stood beside his latest work, and told about a notion that came to him in Sweden more than 70 years ago. He was four and his mother had just died. He and his elder sister stood by a window at night looking at the stars. She explained what the stars were. No, he told her, she didn't understand; the lights in the sky were really holes in heaven. The glitter was caused by angels shining through, and out of one of those bright holes, their mother was watching them.

At 77, Sculptor Milles still does not believe in death. He is sure that life goes on, and his belief was never stronger than in the massive work he will unveil next week. It is a huge, \$250,000 *Fountain of Faith* for the National Memorial Park cemetery which he has been shaping for twelve years (*TIME*, July 19, 1948). Milles has made it his own idea of heaven, has done each of the 38 figures with a loving hand magnificently supple men & women, joyous children playing games, a family bowed in prayer, an old philosopher, two lovely sisters, a father with his son and daughter. Among the figures are bronze flowers, bugs, dogs and a fat, barnyard goose. The whole group stands in a polished, dark granite pool, each statue set on a slender stalk above water level, so that they seem to drift and float across the calm water. Overlooking the figures, Sculptor Milles has placed a merry-looking angel standing guard with a flute and with head cocked alertly.

Milles made his way around his fountain, stopping before each group. "Each one of these figures," he said, "is someone I have known. The last figure I made is the mother holding her child in the air. They both died at the child's birth. The old man leaning down to touch his dogs lived in a cave in France. He wanted no part of civilization. He killed his dogs



Walter Bennett
CARL MILLES & NEW WORK
"Each is someone I have known."

before he died. The group of father, daughter and son is a French family killed in an automobile accident. Here is a wife with her husband following her. The wife has died before the husband and she thinks she is still alone. She looks as in a dream."

Carl Milles turned to the angel with the flute, and for a moment put aside his preoccupation with the hereafter. Was the angel listening to the bronze children below? "No," said Sculptor Milles. "He is listening to what the people who come to look at the fountain are saying."

Life with a Shillelagh

Ireland is famous for its politics, barley whisky and angry authors, but it rarely has much to cheer about in the way of painters. A fortnight ago in Dublin, Irish critics got a look at the work of a touselled young (25) man named Paddy Swift* and tossed their caps in the air. Paddy's 30 canvases are as grey and gloomy as Dublin itself—harshly realistic paintings of dead birds and rabbits, frightened-looking girls and twisted potted plants. Their fascination is in the merciless, sharply etched details, as oppressive and inquiring as a back-room third degree.

Dublin Understands. Wrote Critic Tony Gray in the *Irish Times*: Swift "unearths [from his subjects] not a story, nor a decorative pattern, nor even a mood, but some sort of tension which is a property of their existence." Said the *Irish Press*: "An almost embarrassing can-

dor . . . Here is a painter who seems to have gone back to the older tradition and to have given the most searching consideration to the composition of his painting." Dublin, which likes authors who write with a shillelagh, understood an artist who painted with one. In five days eight of the paintings were sold.

Paddy Swift does not look like a tough guy. A tall, gangling youngster with long sideburns and mild brown eyes, he is largely self-taught. He did his best to avoid school altogether, and when rounded up and set at a desk, he spent his time sketching instead of learning his Latin. Then came "a short period during which I tried to get the family used to the idea that I didn't want a job."

The Word Is Tension. By 1950, Paddy was in Paris, living in a cheap Left Bank hotel and growing an existentialist beard. He had tackled Paris with £25 in his pockets, but that was soon gone, and he scrawled a living doing commission portraits of American G.I.s and tourists. "No picture survived this period," he says. "I sold them all to buy food and drink." Nights, he went to the galleries, and there he found what he wanted to do. He liked such old French masters as the 17th century's Nicolas Poussin, the 19th century's Eugène Delacroix, such moderns as Switzerland's Alberto Giacometti (*TIME*, July 2, 1951) and Britain's Francis Bacon. The much-admired decorative style of the Matisse is not for Paddy Swift. "Art," he thinks, "is obviously capable of expressing something more closely related to life than these elegant designs." His main idea is to suggest the tensions he finds in life. "I believe when you bring, say, a plant into a room, everything in that room changes in relation to it. This tension—tension is the only word for it—can be painted."

When each day's work is done, Paddy Swift lays down his brush to spend the evening talking, drinking, going to frequent movies. Says he: "I like sitting in the dark among people. It gives me the same sort of pleasant sensation that I get from a hot bath." It relieves the tension.



PADDY SWIFT
Bring a plant into a room . . .



George Leitch (Ireland). Dublin
"GIRL WITH THISTLES"
... and everything in the room changes.

* No kin to Jonathan (Gulliver's Travels) Swift, dean of Dublin's St. Patrick's Cathedral (1713-45).



A FLYING X AT THE MET

Because most of Velázquez' major works hang in Madrid's Prado Museum, Americans generally accept the 17th century Spanish painter's fame on faith. The few Velásquezes in U.S. collections are mainly formal portraits of a bygone day's court personages: powdered, luteal-masque Castilians, their legend children, their dwarfs and courtiers all dolled up in lace and silk brocades. The reputation for greatness which art historians generally accord him is based on freewheeling talents. At his

best, Diego Rodríguez de Silva y Velásquez (pronounced with a lip), Velásquez, combined the sensual budge of Rubens art with the shimmering depth of Rembrandt's.

Last week Manhattan's Metropolitan Museum put on display this lively Velásquez which it had just bought from Scotland's Earl of Edin for a tidy \$3,000,000 plus. A baroque portrayal of one Don Gaspar de Guzman, it has plenty of bulge and shimmer, and the flying X composition gives it an everlasting gusto.

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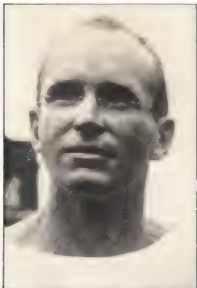


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SPORT

Saturday's Surprises

In hopeful moments, Princeton's Football Coach Charlie Caldwell could look down the season's schedule and imagine his team stretching the Tiger winning streak to 31 straight (since mid-season 1949). But in the way stood a high hurdle: ponderous, powerful Penn. With All-American Dick Kazmaier and ten of last year's other regulars gone, Princeton's young team would have to outsmart and outspeed Coach George Munger's huskies to win. In Princeton's Palmer Stadium last week, Charlie's youngsters tried. With less than five minutes left in the second quarter, Penn had bucked and passed its way into a 13-0 lead over the slow-starting Tigers. Then Princeton came to life,



PENN'S COACH MUNGER
Too high a hurdle.

took to the air as of old, made it 13-7 at half-time.

Paced by triple-threat Halfback Bob Unger, Princeton came out strong in the second half, clawed at Penn's tough line, kept the ball in Penn territory and the crowd in intermittent hysterics. But the youngsters couldn't quite put another one over. Penn's defense clicked in the pinches and there was no more scoring. Princeton's victory string, the longest of any major college team when the game began, was cut off at 24. Penn took rank with the best in the East, a heavy favorite for the Ivy League championship.

Ohio State, already bowled over by Purdue, faced the prospect of taking its licking of the year from powerful Wisconsin, ranked No. 1 in the Associated Press poll of U.S. sportswriters. Wisconsin had every reason to pour it on; the Badgers had not beaten Ohio State at Columbus since 1918. But once again the beef cowed the butcher. Holding Wisconsin



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"When you care enough to send the very best"

sin to a thin 7-to-6 lead at the half. Ohio State rallied brilliantly, put on long, sustained drives for two more touchdowns, added a field goal, blasted the Badgers out of the Big Ten lead, 23-14.

Other winners: Michigan State, rated No. 1 in the United Press poll of the nation's coaches, in a romp over Texas A. & M., 48-6, the Texans' worst defeat in 54 years; Maryland, pre-season national favorite, finally living up to its promise in routing unbeaten Georgia, 37-0; Yale, bunching three last-period touchdowns against Columbia (the winning one with only eight seconds to play) in a wild, Frank Merriwell-style thriller, 35-28; Oklahoma, by a startling margin over Texas, 49-20.

Notre Dame, upset winner over Texas last fortnight, took on underrated Pittsburgh at South Bend, Ind. Pitt lashed out in the first quarter with two touchdowns, kept outrushing Notre Dame, piled on another third-quarter tally and a fourth-period safety to stay ahead. The Irish finally got rolling, but it was too late, and the game's end left the upsets upset, 22-19.

Home-Team Victory

For some 54,000 sport-loving Frenchmen and 8,000 visiting German fans, World War II finally ended one afternoon last week on a playing field in Paris' jammed Colombes Stadium. There two soccer teams representing the bitter enemies of three wars met in their first international match since 1937. But there were no incidents. Players of each team, carefully briefed on avoiding an untoward explosion, treated their opponents with elaborate politeness; nobody got hurt except a German center forward who fell down all by himself and banged his knee.

The crowd brought its own jumbled emotions. Many Frenchmen, spoiling for a victory on the field, winced at the sound of German cheers, mild though they were. One spectator, a concentration camp survivor, stood through the entire game, eyeing the visitors in silent hatred, a vengeful symbol in his old striped Buchenwald uniform. Another Frenchman, watching his jittery, overanxious team missing wild shots at the goal during the first half, wept uncontrollably.

On the field, meanwhile, when a player went down, a rival would usually rush to help him up. Then the two would warmly shake hands before re-entering the game. Even the British referee got in on the love feast. When he blew his whistle for a time out, players would scamper to him, rain compliments on him for his eminent fairness, surpassing judgment and keen eyesight.

Happily for the emotional pressure within the stadium, the French team was clearly superior; it bounced back from a 1-to-1 tie at halftime to win, 3-1. That night the well-behaved Germans, sober and polite, celebrated their defeat in Paris nightclubs. One German girl, now working in Paris, summed up the feelings of everyone: "I'm glad the French won. It's better that way."

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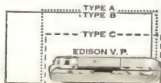


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RADIO & TV

Presidential Pull

Researcher C. E. Hooper this week released the first city-by-city ratings of TV audiences won by the presidential candidates. The figures are for Sept. 4, when Eisenhower spoke from Philadelphia, and for Sept. 9, when Stevenson spoke from San Francisco. The results:

	Eisenhower	Stevenson
Los Angeles	3.1	13.0
Detroit	20.7	12.0
Chicago	16.9	9.5
New York	9.5	9.7
Boston	37.1	20.5

Fun in the Living Room

Off the air, Quizmaster Bert Parks is an unassuming fellow who lives quietly in suburban Greenwich, Conn. with his wife & three children. On the air, he displays an almost manic cheerfulness; as he capers



BERT PARKS
"Be nice to people."

about the stage, shoots his eyebrows, winks roguishly at lady contestants and bares a toothy smile, he lights up the TV screen like rhinestone jewelry. Last week hard-working Parks added *Double or Nothing* (Mon., Wed., Fri., 2 p.m., CBS-TV) to the list of giveaway shows (*Stop the Music*, *Break the Bank*) on which he has given away yachts, swimming pools, mink coats, scholarships and round-the-world cruises with all the abandon of a politician passing out cigars.

Being a radio & TV philanthropist has not been easy. When Parks started *Stop the Music* in 1948 on radio, his show was put opposite the successful *Fred Allen Show*. In less than a year, Veteran Allen had dropped from No. 2 in the ratings to No. 38. Fred Allen quit radio, muttering: "When people can get listeners by giving away three iceboxes instead of two, this is



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football history, none crashed into the spotlight with as much flame as Harold "Red" Grange of Illinois. In his second game, against Michigan in 1924, the Galloping Ghost made four long touchdown runs in a single period, completely wrecking his opposition. Grange continued to make the headlines for three college years. His speed, coolness and deceptive change of pace baffled would-be tacklers . . . helped make Red Grange a magnificent runner, a fine blocker, above-average pass receiver and a strong defensive man.

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a silly business anyway." The next year Parks met, and has so far mastered, an even tougher opponent: the Federal Communications Commission. By a vote of 3-1, the FCC banned giveaways from the air (TIME, Aug. 29, 1949). The networks promptly appealed to the courts, where the case still rests. But public apathy was able to do what FCC couldn't: dozens of giveaways, including such big-money ventures as *Truth or Consequences* and *Hollywood Calling*, have faded from the air for lack of audience and sponsors.

Bert Parks, professional smarty-pants, not only survives, he flourishes. This week, he adds a third quiz show, *Balance Your Budget*, to his string. His sponsors—Bristol-Myers, Campbell Soup, Sealy Mattress—will pay him more than \$100,000 this year. Parks thinks the reason for his continuing success lies in his approach: "Mine is to be nice to people. Fun in the living room is the type of thing I do best—that way, you can bring out so many humorous angles." As an example, Parks cites a married couple on one of his shows who had a chance to win \$3,700 by identifying the World War II hero of the WASPs. The woman whispered the correct answer (Jacqueline Cochran) to her husband, but he shook his head, said, "Amelia Earhart." Chuckles Parks: "I thought she'd kill him when I said Earhart was wrong. We kept the TV camera on them as they went down to their seats, and she was really giving it to him hot & heavy for losing all that money. It was a scream!"

Program Preview

For the week starting Friday, Oct. 17, Times are E.S.T., subject to change.

RADIO

Best Plays (Fri. 9 p.m., NBC). *High Tor*, with Burgess Meredith. Maureen Stapleton.

Football (Sat. 1:45 p.m., NBC). Alabama v. Tennessee.
(Sat. 2:45 p.m., ABC). Kansas v. Oklahoma.

New York Philharmonic (Sun. 2:30 p.m., CBS). Begins its 23rd radio season with Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov*.

America Calling (Sun. 4 p.m., CBS). A new show featuring phone calls between servicemen and their friends and families.

Hollywood Star Playhouse (Sun. 5 p.m., NBC). *Nothing to Lose*, with Claire Trevor, Ray Milland.

TELEVISION

Playhouse of Stars (Fri. 9 p.m., CBS). Lloyd Bridges in *This Plane for Hire*.

Jackie Gleason Show (Sat. 8 p.m., CBS). Uneven comedy show that sometimes hits a high level of humor.

All Star Revue (Sat. 8 p.m., NBC). Jimmy Durante, with Frank Sinatra.

TV Opera Series (Sun. 2:30 p.m., NBC). Benjamin Britten's *Billy Budd*.

Burns & Allen (Thurs. 8 p.m., CBS). A family comedy returns.

Four Star Playhouse (Thurs. 8:30 p.m., CBS). Ronald Colman in *The Lost Silk Hat*.



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Read how bank money helps meet the demands for bigger and better schools

"HEY, you should see our new school!"

Twice-as-big classrooms, sound-proofed and scientifically lighted. Broad corridors. Sparkling bright cafeteria. And a king-size gym. But who's a second-grader to thank? Good old tax-paying dad, of course, and also...

THE BANKS? Correct! A roomy, glittering new school can cost well up into millions—and there has to be ready money standing by.

Where Does It Come From?

Few communities have the resources to furnish the immediate funds needed to complete a new school building. The usual procedure is to spread the

cost over a period of years by borrowing through the issuance of the municipality's bonds which will be paid from future taxes.

Here's how it might work in your town. Your municipality issues its bonds to cover the amount of money needed. The cash? Well, it frequently comes from banks which bid in open competition for the bonds, either for their own investment or for resale to the investing public. The result is cash on the barrelhead, at the lowest competitive interest cost to your community.

When you take this picture and enlarge it—multiplying a single grade

school in a single community by thousands of elementary schools and high schools—you see that banking is as vital to American education as to American industry.

Whether bank loans or investments mean bigger and better schools or newer and better products, the important fact to remember is this:

Money is going to work, and when money goes to work, men and women do, too! This cycle provides a higher standard of living for all.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

STATE OF BUSINESS

Commodities Going Down

The price of cotton plummeted on the Cotton Exchange last week, dropping \$4.00 a bale in one day. Reason: the U.S. Department of Agriculture had just predicted a 14,413,000-bale crop this year, or 524,000 bales above the estimate a month ago. Cotton, which had been selling at 45¢ a pound less than two years ago, when it was short, was down to about 37½¢, five cents above the support level.

Many another commodity has taken the down elevator with cotton. A year ago, hide prices were almost twice those today. Rubber, which at the top of its post-Korea bounce sold for 80¢ a pound, was down to 27¢. Lead was 4¢ a pound cheaper than a year ago, and zinc 6¢ less. The BLS index of all commodities, which had jumped a maximum of 16% after Korea, had lost nearly five percent of the gain and, with the near-record 1952 farm crops coming in, many commodities were expected to fall still more. Since retail prices rise & fall with commodity prices, the drop in commodity prices should mean some lower retail prices in the future.

Union Blues

In the Tennessee hills 45 miles northwest of Knoxville lies Royal Blue, a model coal-mining town. Its 300 miners' cottages, owned by the Blue Diamond Coal Co., are neat and attractive, and set in their own plots. Royal Blue has one of the county's biggest schools, a well-stocked company store, and a reputation as one of the healthiest and cleanest mining towns in the U.S. But last week the mine was closed down for good. For the town it was a death sentence, since Blue Diamond's Royal Blue is the only employer.

The closing came as a shock to Royal Blue's miners, but not to most Southern coal operators. They had expected that some mines would be shut by the \$1.00-a-day hike in pay and the 10¢-a-ton boost in pension fund payments (now 30¢) promised to John L. Lewis' miners. Blue Diamond, which operates nine other mines in the South, closed Royal Blue because the new boosts would throw it into the red.

Royal Blue was not alone. A few days after it shut down, the Stearns Coal and Lumber Co., across the mountains in Stearns, Ky., told its 400 miners to start finding jobs elsewhere. The company had not signed with Lewis. Said a Stearns official, who estimated that the new contract would have cost his company \$18,000 a month more to run the mine, which was already running in the red: "We just can't stand it. It's suicide."

By week's end, while several other mines got ready to close, many of Royal Blue's families were busily packing up, wondering where to go. Said the Knoxville Journal: "What Lewis has done, with the help of Government-manufac-

tured inflation which has plagued all of us, has been to price the miners, along with the mine operators, out of many markets . . . In many instances coal has given way to gas or oil . . . Lewis had coal prices so high that the mine operators could not successfully compete."

The Wage Stabilization Board seemed in no hurry last week to okay Lewis' new contract boosts. The problem was that the new wages would put miners' salaries over the maximum increase allowed under WSB regulations. But thousands of miners, irked at the delay, started to walk out.

lives up to hopes, the Air Force will eventually make it the No. 1 plane for defense of the continental U.S., use it to replace such current fighters as the F-89 Scorpion, the F-94 and the F-86D Sabre.

New Pilot for Northwest

While most U.S. airlines have been climbing, Northwest Airlines has just barely managed to hold its cruising altitude. In the industry, the talk had it that Northwest's problems were due to maintenance and pilot trouble, plus mounting costs and increased competition. But a group of Eastern investors who recently



CONVAIR'S XF-92A
\$15 million worth of hope.

U.S. Air Force

AVIATION

Supersonic Delta Wing

Consolidated Vultee, whose giant B-60 lost out to Boeing's B-52 as the Air Forces' intercontinental bomber of the future, this week won a contract that may put it out ahead in fighter planes. It got the first production contract in the U.S. for a delta-wing jet fighter, the F-102. The new 20,000-lb. plane will be powered by Pratt & Whitney's J-57 jet (TIME, May 28, 1951) and will be armed with rockets fired automatically with new controls developed by Howard Hughes' aircraft company. Convair expects its supersonic F-102 to be the world's fastest military aircraft.

The F-102, which will not be in quantity production for two years, has been a longer time abuilding. Convair started work on it in 1945 when one of its engineers, Adolph Bernstein, read about delta-wing experiments in wartime Germany. Not till three years later did Convair turn out the XF-92, the first known delta-wing fighter to fly. Convair turned it over to the Air Force, which has been testing it since then, while Convair has improved the design.

All told, Convair and the Air Force have spent \$15 million on the plane, though the production model will look little different from the XF-92A (see cut). But Convair and the Air Force think the money well spent. If the F-102

blocked a proposed merger of Northwest and Capital Airlines seemed to have a different idea. They apparently thought that what the line needed was a change in the operations office.

Croil Hunter, who joined Northwest in 1932 and rose to its presidency in five years, had sent Northwest climbing just as swiftly. He had boosted Northwest's routes from 1,000 to 20,000 miles, pushed it from coast to coast and out across the Pacific to the Far East.

Rough Air. But in the last few years Northwest has been hitting one patch of rough air after another. In 1950, potential passengers were not encouraged by a Northwest suit against Boeing for late delivery of ten Stratocruisers. Northwest claimed the planes had so many bugs in them that they had cost Northwest \$6,000,000 to put them in flying shape (the suit was later withdrawn). Northwest had even more trouble in 1951, when its pilots refused to take Northwest's Martin 202s aloft after five of them had crashed (TIME, April 23, 1951). The line had to ground 20 planes, then later sold them. With rented planes and Government contracts to fly the Pacific airlift, the line showed a profit in 1951. But in the first six months of this year, the airline lost \$2,000,000.

Last week, with the approval of the New York stockholders, Hunter was moved up to chairman while Northwest got a new boss of operations. Into the



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I stand up
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presidency Jan. 1 will go General Harold R. Harris, 56, Pan American's chief of Atlantic operations. An oldtime pilot, Harris' intimate knowledge of plane maintenance and line operation looked just like the thing Northwest needed.

New Equipment. A graduate of the California Institute of Technology and a World War I flyer, Hal Harris was made chief Army test pilot after the war. In 1922, when the wings of a plane he was flying dropped off in mid-air, he became the first Army pilot to parachute to safety from a disabled plane. Harris racked up 13 air records, test-piloted the first big U.S. bomber in 1922, the six-engine Baring. In 1926 he went to Peru, and flew crop-dusting planes, later became vice president and general manager of Peruvian Airways and from 1929-42 was operations manager of Panagra. Made a brigadier general in World War II, he bossed the training and domestic operations of the Air Transport Command, later managed operations for American Overseas Airlines until it merged with Pan Am in 1950.

This week Airman Harris, a cautious man with airplanes, was just as cautious about his new job. Said he: "First I have to find out what the airline's all about. I'm going to break my neck trying to make it resume the position it used to have in this country. Something's wrong with the airline. I don't know what yet—except that they need new equipment."

Help for American

To American Airlines last week went a fast tax write-off certificate for a big new expansion program. American plans to spend \$47 million for 25 Douglas DC-7s (bigger and faster than DC-6s), hopes to start flying them on its routes late next year. The DC-7s, said American, will be the last piston-engine transports it will buy. After them, the airline hopes to get into the jet age (see below).

The tax certificate is in line with the Defense Production Administration's program to add 600 new planes to U.S. airlines by 1954. Thus, in case of war, the U.S. will have extra planes available for the armed services.

American's new authorization brings its total Government-blessed expansion to \$80 million. Other big airline write-offs under the program: \$74 million for Eastern (30 Lockheed Super Constellations and 60 Martin 4-0-45), \$62 million for T.W.A. (mostly for 40 Martin 4-0-45). To date, DPA has okayed a total of \$264 million in fast tax write-offs for 267 planes.

Jet Travel When?

When will the jet age arrive for commercial airlines? It's already here, say the British, who are flying their jet Comet on commercial routes. But Chairman Fred B. Rentschler of United Aircraft, whose J-57 Pratt & Whitney jet engine is probably the most powerful in production, disagrees. In plain words, he cut through the fog of confusing claims about jet transports. Piston planes, said Rentschler, will still be flying the bulk of commercial travelers in 1956, and jet fleets will



Martha Holmes

HAROLD HARRIS

"I'm going to break my neck..."

not come until several years after that.

The requirements for a jet plane to replace present airliners, said Rentschler, are: it must 1) carry more passengers than present liners (the Comet now carries 36 to 44 passengers compared to 58 to 75 in a Constellation), 2) be even safer and more dependable, and 3) be as cheap to operate. "In the light of these requirements," said he, "no jet transport here or abroad... will be available prior to 1956 except in prototype form... The building of a prototype transport and its translation into a production airplane so that it will be available in quantities sufficient for fleet replacement will require most of another five-year period ending in 1961."

The British jets, he added, have "a



Margaret Bourke-White—Lans
FRED RENTSCHLER

"The U.S. has a distinct advantage..."

limited demand." But "we must draw a clear distinction between the supplemental operation of jet transports [with piston ships] as compared to the real objective which all of us are now aiming for, namely a type of jet air transport . . . for complete fleet replacement . . ."

The real keystone, he made clear, is the engine, which "must display a fuel economy far superior to any now in operational use, since the rate of fuel consumption is perhaps the most vital weakness of the jet-turbine power plant." In respect to engines, the U.S. is ahead, said Rentschler. The "broad development and use [for military purposes] should result in an unmatched proving ground for those presently superior power plants to which commercial air transports will fall heir . . ."

"The facts clearly show that the type of air transport capable of meeting the requirements for worldwide fleet replacement does not exist; such an aircraft still is pretty much on the drawing board both here and abroad. At this time, this country has a distinct advantage from the standpoint of future power plants both as to size and fuel economy. The realistic conclusion . . . is that we are not behind the British with respect to the jet transports that will comprise the air fleets of the future. Rather, we are probably in position to accomplish more quickly the final objective of world jet air transport leadership."

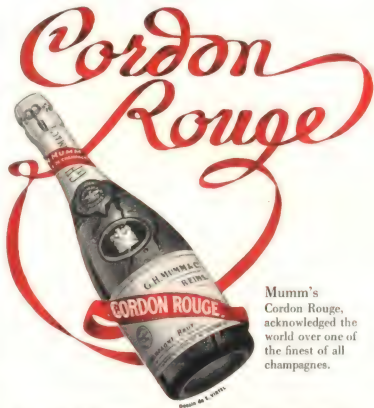
MANAGEMENT

Neglected Duty

When Arthur Deutsch, a linotyper in Manhattan's Publishers Printing Co., asked to have his vacation in March so he could visit Europe, the company readily agreed. But no sooner had he landed abroad than he joined a group called the American Committee to Survey Labor Conditions in Europe, traveled with it through Poland and ended up at the Moscow International Economic Conference.

When Deutsch returned to the U.S., he was called on the carpet by Sampson Field, president of the company. Two of his big customers, the U.S. Government and the City of New York, Field pointed out, had complained about Deutsch's activities, intimating that the company would lose the business of printing confidential material if something wasn't done about Deutsch. Could Deutsch explain his vacation activities? Deutsch gave a vague explanation that his visit to Poland and Russia was a spur-of-the-moment whim, mainly because his parents had come from those countries. Unsatisfied, Field fired Deutsch under the "neglect of duty" clause in the union contract. The A.F.L. typographical union appealed the decision, arguing that Deutsch could not be fired for something he had done on his own time.

Last week Theodore Kheel, a longtime arbitrator between management and labor in the printing trade, okayed Deutsch's firing, said it was indeed "neglect of duty," vacation time or not. The issue, Kheel ruled, was whether his conduct had actu-



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ally hurt the company. Summed up Kheel:
"It is quite clear that the company was
harmd by Deutsch's course of conduct
and . . . by his participation in a planned
pro-Communist propaganda campaign de-
signed to attract publicity . . ."

Stock for Employees

To give executives a bigger incentive,
many a company has permitted them to
buy company stock below market price.
Last month Chicago's Inland Steel Co.,
like some other corporations, set up the
same stock option for its 19,000 eligible
employees. It agreed to sell the stock for
\$42.25, which was 5% less (the maximum
cut allowed Inland by the Salary Stabil-
ization Board) than the open market price
on Aug. 25. Employees were to pay for it
in cash or payroll deductions. Last week
Inland reported the plan had been a huge
success; out of 250,000 shares offered,
employees have already signed options to
buy 208,000 shares with a value of \$3.7
million.

The idea of cutting employees into a
share of the company also looked good
last week to Indiana's Magnesium Co. of
America. To pay off a retroactive pay
raise in its new union contract, Magne-
sium will distribute \$100 company bonds
pegged to the Bureau of Labor Statistics'
price index. The bonds, which will also be
sold to employees, will be revalued twice a
year, in line with the cost of living. They
can rise as high as \$150, but cannot dip
below the purchase price. Moreover, the
bonds will draw 4½% interest on the ad-
justed values. The company feels the bonds
will give employees some of the benefits
of common stock without the risks.

PRICES

The Biggest Fine

Until last week, price ceiling violators
have usually gotten away with light taps
on the wrist in court. Last week OPS
clubbed a violator on the head. It fined
New York's Barium Steel Corp. and two
subsidiaries, Central Iron & Steel and
Phoenix Iron & Steel, a whopping \$1,011,
123.63. It was by far the biggest OPS fine
yet levied. It was also another black eye
for Central Iron & Steel whose activities
had figured in Washington's mink-coat
scandal a year and a half ago.

Barium and its subsidiaries got into
trouble with OPS eleven months ago when
they asked for a price increase on struc-
tural and plate steel. In a routine check
of the companies' books, OPS auditors
stumbled on \$719,831.48 in charges for
brokers' and finders' fees which had been
illegally passed on to customers. Barium
agreed, out of court, to pay a fine equal
to the excess charges plus \$291,292.15 in
penalties.

It was not the first time that Barium's
Chairman Joseph A. Sisto has been in
legal hot water. Born in Newark, Sisto
went to work in Wall Street at 25, opened
his own brokerage house in 1923. In the
Depression he went bankrupt, and was
suspended by the New York Stock Ex-

men and women looking forward to retirement



If you are 55, you should be making definite plans for retirement. If you are 60 or 65, the need for a decision is that much more urgent.

This year, employment will end for millions of people. A few will already have made their plans, but most will face for the first time the big decision that automatically comes when one phase of life ends and another begins—*where and how shall I spend the carefree years ahead?*

A big part of the answer—perhaps the most important part—is where and how you want to live?

A new idea—home development for people of retirement age—is being considered by one of the nation's leading home financing companies. The questionnaire below frankly seeks the answers to

problems about which little is known—problems which have been troubling many people for a long time. We want to know what *you* would like, because *you* and *those like you* are the people we are interested in serving.

With *your* answers in mind we can make the idea become a reality.

We ask you to fill out this questionnaire and return it to us. Your answers will be *absolutely confidential*, and you will be under *no obligation whatsoever*.

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YOUR REWARD—In return for your kindness and time in answering these questions we will send you, without charge, a 3-months' subscription to "Lifetime Living"—the new magazine especially edited for people about to retire.

QUESTIONNAIRE . . . Fill out and send to Property Research Division, Investors Diversified Services, Roanoke Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Your answers and identity will be held strictly confidential.

1. What locality would you prefer to live in after you retire?

Florida ☐ California ☐ Arizona ☐ Gulf Coast ☐ Pacific Northwest ☐ Stay where you are ☐ Other ☐

2. Do you expect to be active in club, social, fraternal or like organizations?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Specify kind

3. Check whether you now own your home ☐ or rent ☐

4. Check the approximate accommodations you think you will need and prefer when you retire: (Check one in each group)

(a) Separate house ☐ Double house ☐ Apartment ☐

(b) Bedrooms. One ☐ Two ☐ Three ☐ More ☐

(c) More than one floor. Yes ☐ No ☐

(d) Land. Small city lot size ☐ Large lot with gardenspace ☐ Acre or more ☐

5. Approximately what monthly income from all sources will you have when you retire? (Check closest figure)

\$50 ☐ \$100 ☐ \$150 ☐ \$200 ☐ \$250 ☐ \$300 ☐ \$350 or more ☐

6. How much cash do you think you might have for a down payment on a dwelling?

\$500 ☐ \$1000 ☐ \$2000 ☐ \$3000 ☐ More ☐

7. Will you devote time to a hobby?

Yes ☐ No ☐ What hobby?

8. Do you expect to work for pay to supplement your income?
Yes ☐ No ☐ What kind of work?

9. What sort of outside recreation (such as golf, croquet, bathing, fishing, etc.) do you hope to pursue?

10. Approximately what type of work have you done mainly up to now?

Executive ☐ Farmer ☐ Factory ☐ Office ☐ Own Business ☐ Profession (lawyer, doctor, etc.) ☐ Salesman ☐ Transportation ☐ Other ☐

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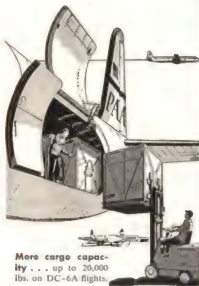
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Home address

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More cargo capacity . . . up to 20,000 lbs. on DC-6A flights.

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change until he satisfied his creditors by paying 50¢ of the dollar. In 1933 he founded Barium Steel. In 1938, his investment firm was booted out for good, after investigation showed that he had violated Exchange rules by juggling his books. Joe Sisto then concentrated on the steel business with the financial help of his longtime friend, New Jersey Underworld Boss Abner ("Longie") Zwillman.

Sisto expanded tiny Barium Steel rapidly by buying other small steel companies, paying for them chiefly out of their own quick assets. With the companies, he got plenty of Government contracts. Later, he got two RFC loans, one for \$4,700,000, another for \$1,650,000 with the help of Washington Lawyer Joseph Rosenbaum. Later, Senator Capehart charged



Martha Holmes

JOSEPH SISTO
Black eyes and hot water.

that Central Iron & Steel had sold scarce steel to a pocket corporation which had in turn resold it in Chicago's grey market for \$75,000 profit. Said he: "[The sale] was simply a payoff, and somebody made \$75,000 for doing nothing." Control of the corporation was held in option by Lawyer Rosenbaum, who denied the charges, and by ex-RFC Employee E. Merl Young. His wife, a White House secretary, was given a mink coat for which Rosenbaum paid the bill.

Last week, by taking OPS's big civil rap, Sisto's companies may escape an even bigger one. They can still be prosecuted by the Justice Department on criminal charges. But OPS does not plan to ask the Justice Department to prosecute.

AUTOS

Small & Sporty

Nash, which helped pioneer the post-war American small car market with its Rambler, last week announced plans to bring out a still smaller sports car next spring. Like other U.S. carmakers, Nash



It's just that simple with Holcomb Floats-Off. Try a couple ounces of this powerful speedy synthetic detergent in a half-gallon of water—hot, cold, hard or soft.

Mop it on your floor—rubber tile, asphalt tile, composition. Floats-Off is completely neutral—harms nothing but dirt.

Watch the powerful cleaning "booster" in Floats-Off dig rapidly into the dirt—any kind of dirt—loosen it, lift it and float it away.

See for yourself how fast Floats-Off works, how it rinses free of streaks, leaves your floors shining clean. See how much time—and how many dollars—it saves. Ask your nearby Holcomb Serviceman for a demonstration.

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knows it can hardly afford to tool up for the limited market such a car may have. So it made a deal with Britain's Austin Motor Co. Ltd. to build the car (still not named) in England. Birmingham's coachmakers Fisher & Ludlow Ltd. will supply the body, Austin the chassis and a 42 h.p. engine. Nash does not expect to sell it as a family car. The new car will carry only three in the single seat, and luggage space will be scanty. But with the car's ease maneuverability (85-in. wheelbase) and gas economy (40 miles per gallon), Nash does hope to tap a market among Americans who cannot afford a larger car. Price: somewhat less than the Nash Rambler.

Nash is not the first U.S. automaker to see the advantage of such a deal. Eighteen months ago Ford started marketing its British-made Consul in the U.S. (\$1,695 in New York). It has since sold 4,000. Last spring Ford started making a slightly bigger version, the Zephyr 6. But the British automakers still manage to dominate the American small car market. Since 1949 they have nearly doubled the sales of Hillmans, Austins and the low-slung MG. It now looks as if the market for small cars is finally getting big enough to make it really worth while for U.S. automakers.

SHIPPING

Out of Commission

The 18,000-ton S.S. *LaGuardia*, which has cost the U.S. \$10,050,000, will soon be laid up at the dock. The Navy's Military Sea Transportation Service, which has been operating the liner, announced last week that it is turning the ship back to the Maritime Administration.

Built by the Government during the war, the *LaGuardia* carried troops and war brides for four years, then went completely out of service. In 1949, the Maritime Administration spent \$4,700,000 converting her to a commercial passenger liner and chartered her to American Export Lines. But American Export found the *LaGuardia* too expensive to operate. With a total capacity of only 609 passengers, she lost money even when 97% full. Back she promptly went to the Maritime Administration, which then turned her over to the Navy for carrying dependents in the Pacific (under the American President Lines) and later the Atlantic (under the U.S. Lines).

The decision to lay up the *LaGuardia* (at a cost of another \$50,000) was not made because the Navy has no need for passenger ships. But the Navy thinks commercial lines can carry passengers cheaper. The Navy recently signed a \$1,000,000 contract with U.S. Lines to carry armed-forces dependents on the luxury liners *United States* and *America* during the next five months. Yet the Government keeps right on building more Navy transports. The *Upshur*, last of three 17,600-ton ships which were started by the American President Lines and then taken over by the Navy, will be commissioned in December. Total cost of the three ships: \$64.4 million.



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From 1900 to 1910—24 patents
From 1910 to 1920—30 patents
From 1920 to 1930—19 patents
From 1930 to 1940—67 patents
From 1940 to 1950—31 patents

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MILESTONES

Married. Princess Atsuko, 21, third daughter of Japan's Emperor Hirohito, and Takamasa Ikeda, 25, well-to-do dairy farmer and son of the former Marquis Ikeda, who gave up his title after World War II, in Tokyo. The Princess' marriage to a commoner stripped her of an annual 650,000 yen (\$1,800) royal allowance. The Emperor was in bed with a cold but the Empress, with 30 members of the royal family, attended the ancient and austere Shinto ceremony.

Married. Dr. Ewan Forbes-Sempill, 40, the former Elizabeth Forbes-Sempill, daughter of the late Lord Sempill, whose name and sex were officially changed (TIME, Sept. 22) after a gradual, non-surgical course of treatment; and his housekeeper Isabella Mitchell, 37; both for the first time; in Alford, Scotland.

Died. Alvin ("Shipwreck") Kelly, six-tish, self-styled "Luckiest Fool in the World," who enjoyed a brief celebrity in the frivolous '20s by sitting for days on a 13-inch disk atop flagpoles (his record: 49 days and one hour on a pole on Atlantic City's Steel Pier in 1930); of a heart attack, while walking on a sidewalk with a relief check in his pocket and a scrapbook of old press clippings under his arm; in Manhattan.

Died. The Most Rev. Gabriel M. Reyes, 60, archbishop of Manila, first (1934) and only Filipino archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church; after long illness; in Washington, D.C.

Died. Dr. Louis Tompkins Wright, 61, surgeon president of Harlem Hospital's medical board, and board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; of a heart attack; in Manhattan. Georgia-born Dr. Wright was the second Negro (first: Chicago's Dr. Daniel H. Williams) to become a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, in 1948 headed a medical team that was the first to use aureomycin on humans.

Died. General Arturo Rawson, 67, one-time provisional (for 48 hours in 1943) President of Argentina, leader (with General Pedro Ramirez) of the 1943 military revolt against fascist-minded President Ramon Castillo which unexpectedly started Juan Peron on his rise to power, part organizer of the abortive 1945 anti-Peron revolt; of a heart attack; in Buenos Aires.

Died. Frank Gerber, 70, cofounder (with his son Dan) and former president of Gerber Products Co., baby foods; in Fremont, Mich. Father & son started the new industry (strained peas, prunes, carrots, spinach) in 1928 to provide an easier way of preparing vegetables for Gerber's grandchildren. They placed small ads in national magazines (six cents for \$1), grossed \$22,000 the first year, expect to gross about \$54 million this year.

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CINEMA

The Good Old Silents

Hollywood is morbidly jealous of TV, and TV broods itself into ulcers over the high costs of production—but Film Distributor Nat Sanders feels fine. Last year Sanders waded through a list of titles in the U.S. Office of Alien Property, found two old German pictures that many a moviegoer still remembers fondly: *The Last Laugh* (1924), with Emil Jannings, and *The Cabinet of Dr. Culigari* (1920). Sanders made a percentage deal with the Government, added a sound track with music and background noises, and opened his double bill last week in a small Manhattan "art" theater.

Without benefit of reviews from the New York critics, the pictures in the first week coined nearly four times as much money as the theater had been grossing—\$4,700, as compared to \$1,200. Moreover, Sanders, with Co-Distributor Sam Cummins, found that moviegoers seemed to prefer sure-fire old silent pictures to the latest Hollywood product: the crowds ("Longhairs, the average guys, and Park Ave.," according to Sanders) were overflowing; they were even applauding.

The reason for the bill's popularity is *The Last Laugh*: photographed by Karl Freund, the picture was one of the first movies to drop subtitles, and one of the first to use a mobile camera, boom and dolly shots and miniature sets (shot close up to look like the real thing). Its success was responsible for the Hollywood importation of Jannings, Freund* and Director F. W. Murnau, as well as for the development of several new cinema techniques.

Sanders and Cummins hope that they have hit a minor gold mine. Their current double bill, they figure, might gross more than \$1,000,000. It might even hit closer to \$2,000,000 if RKO and Loew's theaters decide to book the pictures for their chains. Says Sanders: "There are about 250 art houses in the U.S., and about 1,000 more that will take good art pictures." With customers ready & waiting for all the good old silents that he can find Sanders is content to let Hollywood and TV fight it out. He is now negotiating for *Variety* (1925), with Emil Jannings.

The New Pictures

Back at the Front (Universal-International) continues the service misadventures of Cartoonist Bill Mauldin's famed infantrymen, Willie (Tom Ewell) and Joe (Harvey Lembeck). In last year's *Up Front*, Willie and Joe (then played by David Wayne) were dodging the MPs in Naples during World War II. In *Back at the Front*, they are still dodging the MPs, this time in Tokyo during the Korean war.

The helter-skelter chases—e.g., from an off-limits Japanese bathroom to an air-

* Who now films the Lucille Ball-Desi Arnaz TV show, *I Love Lucy*.



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port—are conducted by practically every means of locomotion from foot to Army truck. Also involved are a renegade American (Russell Johnson) smuggling explosives into North Korea, a slinky Eurasian (Mari Blanchard), a harassed MP major (Vaughn Taylor) and an apoplectic general (Barry Kelley).

Mauldin's pen & ink infantrymen from *Stars & Stripes* were a biting commentary on the long-suffering dogfaces of World War II. By surrounding Willie and Joe with a threadbare plot and substituting slapstick for the original's realism, *Back at the Front* succeeds in making Willie and Joe look more like two-dimensional comic-strip characters than they ever have before.

Hurricane Smith (Not Holt; Paramount) is a flurry of low melodrama on the high seas. Included in the excitement: pirates taking over a slave ship, a battle between the ship's officers and the shang-



DE CARLO & IRELAND
He also gets a treasure.

haired crew, a hunt for buried treasure in the South Seas, a fight between a shark and Hurricane Smith (John Ireland). Also aboard is an exotic half-Polynesian girl (Yvonne de Carlo) who does a native love dance on the deck of the pirate ship dressed in the sketchiest of sarongs.

What with all the mutinies, floggings, knife duels, fist fights and shootings, most of the cast gets killed off, the villains get their due, and strong-jawed Ireland gets both the treasure and Yvonne. With its excess of haphazard and murky motivated action, *Hurricane Smith* is likely to leave the moviegoer at sea most of the time.

Bonzo Goes to College (Universal-International) finds Bonzo, "the world's most educated chimp," enrolled at an institution of higher learning and winning the big football game for his alma mater

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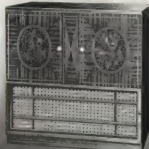
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as a razzle-dazzle quarterback. Bonzo® also caddies on a golf course, brushes his teeth (and then eats the toothpaste), takes a bubble bath and displays the finest of table manners while dining on mashed bananas, banana fritters and banana shortcake.

A sporadically amusing spoof, *Bonzo Goes to College* leans almost entirely for its laughs on the mugging of its sawed-off leading man. Looking something like a cross between Mickey Rooney and William Bendix in a pork-pie hat, Eton jacket and long trousers and suspenders, Bonzo somehow manages to keep the show going without any visible assistance from writers, director and supporting cast.

Yankee Buccaneer (Universal-International) is vaguely based on the life & times of U.S. Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, whose classic "Damn the torpedoes!" was uttered when he sailed through the Confederate mine fields during the battle of Mobile Bay in 1864. The picture is a Technicolored version of some of Farragut's pre-Civil War activities when he sailed in 1823 on a U.S. mosquito fleet assigned to scuttle West Indies pirate ships.

As the picture has it, the U.S. Frigate *Essex*, on which young Lieut. Farragut (Scott Brady) served, was disguised as a pirate craft to trap the buccaners. On board the *Essex*, Farragut seems to have spent as much time scrapping with hard-hearted Commander David Porter (Jeff Chandler)—actually his best friend—as he did fighting the pirates. Also aboard, it appears, was a beautiful Portuguese countess (Suzan Ball) who is nowhere mentioned in maritime annals.

Yankee Buccaneer has more than its share of pitched battles, broadsides, plank walkings, scurvy epidemics, pirate attacks and pistol-point escapes. It even has a man-eating shark which Farragut subdues. But it is still no great shakes as either Hollywood hokum or history.

CURRENT & CHOICE

Flowers of St. Francis. Several episodes from the life of Francis of Assisi woven into a rich cinematic garland by Roberto Rossellini (TIME, Oct. 6).

The Crimson Pirate. Buccaneer Burt Lancaster and his cutthroat crew roam the Mediterranean in a merry travesty on pirate movies (TIME, Sept. 15).

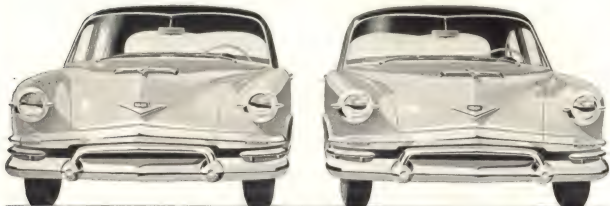
Ivanhoe. Sir Walter Scott's novel made into a rousing medieval horse opera; with Robert Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, Joan Fontaine (TIME, Aug. 4).

The Strange Ones. Striking adaptation of Jean Cocteau's *Les Enfants Terribles*; the story of an adolescent brother & sister living in a world of their own (TIME, July 21).

High Noon. A topnotch western, with Gary Cooper as an embattled cow-town marshal (TIME, July 14).

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Cheerful Protestant

[See Cover]

PRISONER OF GRACE (301 pp.)—Joyce Cary—Harper (\$3).

Dickens is dead—and who cares? Dickens was an old-fashioned sentimentalist who roared with laughter at his own comic caricatures and wept buckets over his pathetic children and heroines whiter (and frailer) than the driven snow. But Dickens had gusto. So did Mark Twain; so did Kipling; so did H. G. Wells.

Gusto is not a common characteristic of present-day writers. Their most notable common trait is resignation—a resignation that sometimes dresses itself up in a splendid refusal to surrender, a defiant

ing the novels of Joyce Cary. For his books are haunted houses, inhabited by very lively ghosts. To say that a novelist "creates" characters is a metaphorical way of saying that he contrives portraits of people that live, move & have their being convincingly, and stay alive in the memory after their book is shut. It is not an easy trick, especially when it has to be repeated. In general, modern novelists are notable for a feebleness, sinking sometimes almost to impotence, in this kind of creative invention. Even Hemingway has created only a type, the Hemingway hero (his women, also a type, hardly vary from pin-up girl to succuba).

Some of Dickens' people—Sam Weller, Sairey Gamp, Bill Sikes, Barkis, Mrs. Gummidge, for a few—though they have

range of characters, but it is often merely a range of conscientious guesses; Mr. Cary goes further and becomes the person."

The person he becomes in his latest book, *Prisoner of Grace*, is a woman, Nina. A young orphan girl in a declining family in England of the 1890s, she is in love all her life with her cousin and childhood friend Jim Latter. When she is still in her teens, not yet mistress of her mind or her emotions, he gets her pregnant. To prevent scandal, her strong-minded guardian, Aunt Latter, marries her off to Chester Nimmo, a bright but poor local chap. Chester, twice Nina's age, is aware of her condition but considers the marriage a bargain. It means a tie-up with a family still socially important, and Nina's small fortune is a windfall. Chester is a Protestant evangelist, almost a mystic, and also burning with radical political ambitions.

Nina decides to make the best of it and be a good wife to Chester. As she watches him fight and connive his way to political power, she is disgusted, fascinated, finally enlisted. But she is still helplessly in love with Jim. Whenever that selfish, arrogant, incoherent gentleman reappears, he has only to crook his finger or whistle.

She bears Jim a second child—and Chester has little doubt who the father is. Nevertheless, Nina stays with Chester. He makes her feel that his religious faith and political destiny give him the greater claims on her loyalty. He reaches Parliament, enters the cabinet, finally becomes Lord Nimmo. Nina, through the years, is the target of his suspicions (well founded), the constant victim of his spite. But even when she hates him, which is not often, Chester's needy love for her keeps her in his debt, and makes it impossible for her to leave him. When Chester finally attains the top of the ladder, and she and Jim are middle-aged, she gets a divorce and marries Jim at last. But now the shoe is on the other foot: old Nimmo, under the pretext of getting Nina's help with his memoirs, lays siege to her and carries the fort again & again. Even with Jim in a simmer of jealousy, she can't turn Chester away. At novel's end all three are living precariously together.

In the Round, Nina's conduct is outrageous; there is no other word for it. So is Chester Nimmo's, so is Jim's. There is hardly a character in the book, in fact, whose actions do not leave a good deal to be desired. And yet, though every one of them arouses the reader's occasional exasperation, each one is so believable, so deplorably human, that they also levy the kind of irritated tolerance that points in the direction of suspended judgment, if not of compassion and understanding. Knowing them as old friends are known, attired in all their mitigating handicaps and crotchets, seeing them thus in the round, the reader can neither dismiss them as frivolously immoral nor condemn them as incurably sinners. Incurable they obviously are—incurably human; but not damnable by any human verdict. That is the triumph of Joyce Cary's method.



A. P. HERBERT & JOYCE CARY
Life as it is, not as it should be.

Larry Burrows

rejection of the unconditional terms that life demands, Hemingway, Faulkner, Graham Greene, J. P. Marquand, Elizabeth Bowen, Evelyn Waugh—they all record, in their various manners, the hopeless valor, the quiet desperation of a rear-guard action, a doomed though indomitable next-to-last stand.

Among this stoic crew, there is one novelist who stands out—or rather, leaps like a joyful trout, or a hungry protestant. His name is Joyce Cary, and he has something very different to say. What an extraordinary thing, he cries, life is! What a piece of work is man! It has not been said with such exuberance, or noted with such a roving, unblinking and delighted eye, since Dickens did it. (For a sample, see his short story on the next page, here published for the first time.)

Nobody has yet successfully defined a novel. The best anyone can do is point to a good one, and say, "This is it." A good many people these days are thus remark-

been in a century's deep freeze, are still succulent with life. Though literary immortality is as chancy as other sorts, it looks as though Joyce Cary has already added his quota to fiction's Valhalla: Gull-ej Jimson, Sara Monday, Mister Johnson, Tom Wilcher. Last week he added two more: Chester Nimmo and Nina.

The Chameleon. Britain's best contemporary critic, V. S. Pritchett, who likes more delicately flavored cups of tea than the ones Joyce Cary pours, nevertheless admits Cary's sturdy authenticity. Pritchett calls him "the chameleon among contemporary novelists. Put him down in any environment or any class, rich, middle-class or poor, English, Irish or foreign, and he changes color and becomes whatever his subject is, from an English cook to an African delinquent, from a ten-year-old Irish hoyden to an English army wife or an evangelical lawyer. The assimilation is quick, delectable, sometimes profound. Many novelists have a wide

ROMANCE

by

Joyce Cary

THE sun came out, a spring sun, primrose color: not yet too warm in the springtime park, not yet burnt out. The nurse put down a rug and on the rug a baby of about a year old. Then she returned to a seat, well sheltered by some laurel bushes from the spring breeze, still cool, and opened a book. The baby lay on its back for some minutes, gazing with calm wonder at a sky like a forget-me-not with small thin clouds like puffs of frosty breath. No doubt it had forgotten the sky in the last few minutes and was interested to rediscover it. But at last it grew bored, and tried to roll over. To do this, it held its arms and legs as rigid as those of a Dutch doll and jerked them violently in the air. These exertions produced only a slight rocking movement in its perfectly round body, of which the proportion to its limbs was about that of a tortoise. But the baby continued its struggles until, by accident, it kicked both legs and arms in the same direction, and toppled slowly over on to its face. It then began to crawl off the rug.

The nurse, without taking her eyes off the book, said "Naughty."

The baby, with one hand in the air, paused. Its attitude was that of Colleon's majestic charger in Venice or George III's famous "copper horse" at Windsor, and it seemed to enjoy cutting a dash. When it had crawled another two quick steps, it ended in the same grand pose. The nurse made ready to turn a page and again cried "Naughty" with keenest indignation. She turned the page. Her eyes and sharp little nose were directed at the next sentence on the top of the new page even before she had turned it. "Naughty, come back at once." The baby, still in mid-prance, even curving one wrist in an affected manner which horse-sculptors could only envy, looked back over its shoulder at the nurse. Its face, rosy and polished, had no more expression than an apple. Then it crawled straight off the rug.

The nurse looked up from her book and gave a shrill cry of anger. Two spots of red appeared in her white cheeks. But she still held the book open before her at reading level; she was hoping, with all her might, that something would save her from breaking off in the middle of this wonderful chapter.

HER hope was lucky. A small girl of about five, in blue linen trousers with cross-over braces behind and a bib in front, had just come to inspect the laurel bushes. She squatted down and peered into them, probably in search of a hidy-hole. Her expression was, however, disinterested, even bored. She seemed to be performing a duty rather than a pleasure. Now, hearing the cry of "naughty," she started up, looked round the corner of the bush and saw the baby. At once she started forward and, repeating "Naughty! naughty! naughty!" all the way in exactly the nurse's tone but with a rising pitch, caught the baby by the thighs and dragged it to the rug. She then retreated backwards, at first quickly, as from the too-near presence of a strange nurse, but then more and more slowly. Her eyes, fixed on the baby, expressed both desire and regret. The same expression can be seen on the faces of polite children who, at a birthday party, too quickly refuse a second slice of cake.

The nurse's eyes had already darted back to her book. The baby, as soon as it felt solid ground beneath it, crawled off again, this time towards the path. The little girl gave a cry and rushed to the rescue. But now another little girl, dark-headed, in a short red frock, who was running along the path, also noticed the baby's escape. She turned to head it off from the gravel. "Dirty! dirty!"

She reached it first, caught it and tried to lift it bodily into the air. She was a strong child and by a great effort

she succeeded in raising its forepart from the ground so that it hung suspended. Its face, in this position, was still perfectly calm. "Dirty, dirty," the dark little girl scolded.

The blue girl now reached the spot and caught the baby round the legs. "Naughty, naughty." She dragged it towards the rug.

But the other, perhaps not having noticed the rug, half hidden by the shrubs, dragged it in a different direction so that its woollen coat rose over its ears. "Dirty, dirty," she cried.

"Naught-y," cried the other, tugging at the legs. She did not look at the dark girl, who, for her part, ignored this interloper. Each pulled with all her might. The baby's clothes came apart in the middle, showing several inches of its round white body. But it made no sound. Its arms, sticking straight out like pegs, were obviously waiting to crawl again as soon as this interruption came to an end.

The dark little girl gave a sudden angry scream, whereupon blue trousers shouted, "It's mine, it's mine—I had it first." Her voice shook with tears.

In the distance, the nurse turned a page. Her nose jumped up six inches ready for the next sentence; but her eyes moved a little further, and saw the struggle. She cried in a tone of impatient despair, "Naughty boy."

"Let it alone," shouted the dark girl. "Leave go—go away."

"Mummy, Mummy," cried the other in tears.

A PLUMP young woman, strolling along the path in the sun, with a face of such tranquil, unreflecting enjoyment that she seemed like one of those drunks who, at the end of the party, do not even need to smile from their trance, stopped, gazed, gradually took in the scene and at last, with a look of such conscious wisdom that it seemed to say to itself "Ain't I a clever responsible person?", rescued the baby, carried it to the rug, and carefully, maternally laid it flat on its back.

The baby at once made a desperate attempt to turn over. Since it had forgotten the trick and jerked its arms and legs in different directions, it succeeded as before only in rocking itself slightly from side to side. But it continued its efforts with Chinese resolution. The nurse turned a page. The two little girls, who had followed the plump young woman to the rug, looked longingly at the baby; the plump young woman shooed them away with the gestures of one driving sheep. They retreated slowly and reluctantly, on divergent routes, glancing backwards. The dark one frowned and bridled; blue trousers sobbed. The plump young woman gazed round as if for the owner of the baby, but since the nurse, her face now completely hidden by the book as she sat forward in her chair, like a stall-holder at the crisis of the fifth act, gave no sign of attention, she moved away. A slight bend of her short neck sideways, a certain motion of the hips, at once decorous and undulating, seemed to say, "After all, virtue is its own reward."

Blue trousers flew at the baby, gave it two sharp smacks in the face and ran as if for her life. The baby uttered yells of astonishing loudness, each yell different from the last and expressive of a new species of disgust.

The nurse looked over the top of her book. Her mouth opened to call to reproach. But she closed it again without speech. She saw that this time there was no help for her. She jumped up from her seat. The book was still open in her right hand—instinctively she was keeping the place. But suddenly, with a movement of fury, she banged it shut and threw it hard upon the ground. She wanted to hurt that book.



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His people are recognizably, undeniably a part of life as it is, not as it should be.

And life (Cary says through his characters) is tremendous: a most complicated, mysterious, messy, marvelous business—which is nevertheless indescribably beautiful, funny, pathetic and of indestructible wonder. It is full of joy (a word he often uses and must often feel, from eyes to fingertips): "To sail on a fine day . . . even now seems to me a special bliss. There is no sound but the plop of water against the bow and a deeper gurgle under the bilge: the boat slides forward with a motion which is not like any other . . . You feel all the time the lovely touch of the water, bearing you up with its enormous mild strength."

He can reduce a painter's eye to simple words, as in this night scene on the Thames embankment in London: "And we would lean together over the wall and



MRS. CARY & SON PETER*
Her relatives were inquisitive.

look at the river with its great snakes of lemon yellow light wriggling slowly under the lamps on the bridge (and snapping off their tails every moment and then growing new ones) . . . Or a woman's soliloquy: "A pretty woman knows she's pretty, but she still goes to her glass sometimes only to look at herself, and each time she discovers for the first time how remarkably pretty she is."

Spin the Lady. Not many months ago, in a Manhattan restaurant whence all but two customers had departed, one of the two, a middle-aged man, left his lady companion to go to the phone. Suddenly he stopped in his tracks and cocked an ear: the Muzak had begun a waltz. He danced smilingly back to his table and bowed low to the middle-aged lady who sat there. In & out among the tables 63-year-old Joyce Cary spun his startled partner. What a pity, they agreed as they finished the dance, that the place was deserted. Only the unastonished waiters had witnessed their fine performance.

None of Joyce Cary's friends, least of all his four grown-up sons, would have been surprised at this waltzing fit. To

* Painted by Joyce Cary in 1934.



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seize the moment and make the most of it comes naturally to him, as it naturally does to his favorite characters. If waiters must be the only witnesses, he is used to that too. His first five books, among them *Mister Johnson*, the best novel ever written about Africa, averaged sales of less than 4,000 copies. Not until five novels later, with *The Horse's Mouth*, did the public begin to back up the critics who were saying that Cary was one of the best novelists going.

In the U.S. he got off to an even slower start. *Mister Johnson* was, incredibly enough, turned down by eleven publishers, *The Horse's Mouth* by 15. But *The Horse's Mouth* was a Book-of-the-Month Club choice, sold 182,000 copies and blew away the notion that Cary was "too big a mouthful for the average reader."

The novels of Joyce Cary are too big a mouthful only for people who get their sustenance at cocktail parties or soda fountains. He is no darling of the intellectuals. He owes no debt to Freud, is not held in escrow by any church, cultivates no fashionable patch of perversion or despair. Though he himself regards his masters as Hardy, Conrad, James and the great Russians, the best guess at his literary ancestry might be Defoe-Fielding-Dickens. But the likeness to them lies mainly in a common vitality, an unfailing gusto for life's beer and beef.

Irish Princeling. Arthur Joyce Lunel Cary has led a gussy life of his own. He was born (Dec. 7, 1888) in Londonderry, Ireland, into an Anglo-Irish family that had been lords of the manor in Ireland since 1603. The Irish rebel strikes of the 1880s almost ruined the Carys. Joyce's father actually had to go to work as a consulting engineer, in London.

But the Carys were broke only by old Cary standards. When little Joyce came from his father's small London house to visit his Irish relatives he "was treated like a little prince." A flag went up, a gun was fired as he entered the house; the whole village made a loyal fuss. His mother died when he was eight and he spent more & more time in Ireland, shuttling from house to house and living in a tumble of relatives.

His early schooling (Tunbridge Wells, Clifton) battered him about but left him tough. Small and ailing (a bad right eye, rheumatism, fainting spells), he was a failure at sports. He hated boxing, "but one was rather expected to do it." Still, "the great thing was to have lots of blood, and I was a good bleeder." Apparently he took religion in the same sporting spirit. He had been brought up Church of England, but while preparing for his confirmation at Clifton, "I couldn't swallow the miracles and my science lessons at once. So I lost all my faith."

At 16, Cary had an independent income, £300 a year, in a time when a good suit cost only £5; and "none of the family thought I should have a profession." When a painter admired some watercolors Joyce had done on a vacation in France, "I thought, this is a damn good show. I was fed up with school and thought that



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the life of an artist would be a good life." Off he went to Edinburgh to study art. He "can still draw a section through almost any part of a body," but after three years of Edinburgh and Paris he "got sick of drawing. I couldn't express myself." At 20 he went to Oxford to get a gentleman's education.

By all accounts, including his own, Cary was "extremely idle" at Oxford's Trinity College. He barely got his degree. While others studied, Cary talked, bought first editions and wondered if his income would stay steady. His college friend John Middleton Murry (later a literary critic and the husband of Katherine Mansfield) "never saw him do a spot of work." Cary's pals (most of whom did all right in later life) were a hard-drinking lot. Says Murry: "I mean you would see them sozzled three times a week. Joyce drank about like the rest of us. But he was the chap that would see you home." On one such late evening, just outside the college, Cary was sure he had suddenly gone lame. His friends, leaning out the window, roaring with laughter, shouted: "You've got one foot in the gutter, you fool!"

For Fun & Valor. In 1912, a few months after Cary finished Oxford, the first Balkan war broke out in Montenegro. Cary felt he had to get into it. "I didn't think there were going to be any more wars and I didn't want to miss it. And of course I did have some idea about this sort of freedom stuff." Cary went to the front with a Red Cross unit. He was also the cook. Sometimes a room 40 by 20 was crowded with 200 dead & wounded. "We were using the dead for mattresses, we had to, and the blood was a foot deep on the floor." Cooking the wretched rations of goat meat and lugging the wounded back from the lines were hard on the nerves. But the King of Montenegro himself decorated Cary for valor.

Back in London again and restless, he put in for the colonial service. He drew a job in Nigeria, and in April 1914 headed for Africa. But World War I came to Africa soon after Cary did; he left the colonial service for combat.

The Cameroons campaign was a weird hide & seek, where parties of armed men wandered around looking for the enemy, all of them concealed in elephant grass that towered over their heads. At the battle of Mora, Lieut. Cary was ordered to lead his 25 men in a charge up a hill. He got his objective, but lost half his men in the first minute and a half. It was there that he was wounded—"a beautiful shot" that pierced his helmet, chipped the mastoid bone and went through his right ear. Says Cary: "I remember thinking only 'this is it, and it's easy.'"

Later he was invalided home and in 1916 got married—to Gertrude Ogilvie, the sister of a college classmate. The Ogilvies weren't too happy about it. Cary had recurrent attacks of malaria and was down to 112 pounds. Besides, says an Ogilvie, "we thought he was rather harum-scarum." When he recovered his health he went back to Africa, to an area where wives were forbidden. For a year, acting



Historical Pictures
NOVELIST DICKENS

Roaring and weeping, with gusto.

District Officer Cary was the only white man in the rebellious district of Borgu. The natives were largely pagan, and Cary had no wire communication with his superiors. He headed a twelve-man native police force, was judge, prime minister, prosecutor and adviser. "I never had to hang a man," he says, "and it's lucky I didn't. I would have had to hang him myself because I was also sheriff."

"Do I Mean This?" In his bungalow beside the Niger River he read a lot, thought a lot, tried to write a Conrad-like novel. But his old wound was acting up, and he had asthma, insomnia and malaria. His wife and family begged him to leave the service. He still had his £300 a year, his wife had £600, and his father-in-law promised: "I'll see you through." Cary decided to settle down in Oxford and be a writer.

No-el writing wasn't as easy as it looked, and besides, Cary was a hard man



Cornell Copo—LIFE

NOVELIST GREENE
Quiet desperation.



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to please. Looking at his first book he asked himself, "Do I mean this?" He decided he didn't. He started another called *Cock Jarvis*—"some of the best stuff I ever wrote. The man was alive, my God he was alive. But I couldn't control it. I had immense invention, but I hadn't decided what I meant." Not until ten years later, after six abortive novels, did Cary decide what he meant. By that time even he was getting worried: he had four sons and he was going into debt. "I got rather nervy." And his wife's family "would come to her and say, 'What is that husband of yours doing?'" One thing that kept Cary going was his wife's reply: "This is my man. He knows what he wants to do and he's damned well going to do it."

When Cary wrote *Aissa Saved* (published in 1932), he thought he had done it. A too-weedy clearing in the same bush out of which he later hacked *Mister Johnson*, it was the story of an African girl bursting with savage life who tried her pugnacious best to be a Christian; the inevitable friction burnt her alive. In spite of its authentic glare and beat, the book sold badly and Cary "got no bean of royalty." The next year, a second book about Africa, *An American Visitor*, fared even worse. His first break came in 1936 when *The African Witch* was made a Book Society choice and earned him about £500. In 1938 came *Castle Corner*, a long, slow-paced novel of Anglo-Irish life, which some critics praised warmly. But it sold less than 3,000 copies.

Next year he published *Mister Johnson*, probably his finest novel. Johnson is a young Negro, a poor but almost preposterously happy government clerk who lives each day (including his last one) as inventively as though it were the first day of creation. The critical reception was good, but the book sold just over 5,000 copies. *Charley Is My Darling*, a novel about juvenile delinquents in wartime England, did much better.

In 1941 Cary published *Herself Surprised*, the first book of a trilogy that should make his place in English literature secure. Each of the three novels, *Herself Surprised*, *To Be a Pilgrim* and *The Horse's Mouth*, is written in the first person; each, therefore, is written in a different style. The attempt sounds like a stunt or a forlorn hope; the extraordinary thing is that it was successful. *Herself Surprised* is Sara Monday, her book. Sara is Everywoman (as much as or more than James Joyce's Molly Bloom) but very much herself as well: a maddeningly complaisant, maddeningly wise, maddeningly female creature. The second volume is the record of Tom Wilcher, one of Sara's employers and lovers, an uncomfortable, comfortably off lawyer with a lust for life and an itch for salvation. The last word, *The Horse's Mouth*, is Gully Jimson's, a rascally painter, an immortal man of character. Jimson is the only one who has ever been a real match for Sara: at times, in his roaring picaresque progress downhill, he seems an even bigger figure. The really last word, however, is an echo of Sara—as

Baker One Zero to Fire Control

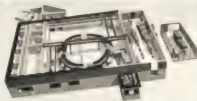


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Pritchett calls her, this "genial, boozing, humbugging and thieving old tart, lost in the raucous mythology of her memories and affections."

At Work in the Attic. At 63, Cary is a thin, lively, garrulous man with a richly seamed face, a sharp, inquisitive nose and a thin cirrus of unruly grey hair. Since the death of his wife in 1949 he has been a lonely man who sometimes eats pork pie for breakfast, lunch & dinner in the kitchen of his Oxford house where (his sons off on their own) he now lives alone. With all his ailments, Cary is tough and wiry, and likes to take long walks every day. During a lengthy conversation he is as apt as not to chin himself on a door. As a talker, he is occasionally overwhelming. His mind is crowded with stored-up memories, like



CARY IN THE CAMEROONS (1916)
He was a good bleeder.

the attic of an old house: there is no telling what will turn up. Says Humorist A. P. Herbert: "He rather terrifies me. There is nothing he is not prepared to discuss. He even talks at breakfast." Almost any day he may be seen in the park opposite his house churning along at a rapid pace, his lips moving as he tries out a new bit of dialogue. But England, and especially Oxford, is used to mad people.

Cary's house is packed with books, furniture, works of art, musical instruments—the accumulated treasures of a full life. His tumbled study on the top floor under the eaves is lined with bookcases and filing boxes. Clamp boards holding notes and exhortations to himself are braced against the wall, and specially built slots in his old-fashioned desk hold sections of whatever book he is working on, folders with scraps of dialogue and random ideas. He writes his books in bits & pieces, may drop one section to tackle another, and some-

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arrive looking fresh**

... in suits made with wrinkle-resistant

Dacron*

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Cross-country hop by plane, or just a downtown dash in a cab...you'll travel in comfort, then step out looking neat and ready for action, wearing a suit made with "Dacron."

This wonderful new Du Pont textile fiber is being used in several handsome regular-weight fabrics. "Dacron" polyester fiber means better wrinkle resistance and better crease retention after days of wearing.

You'll find "Dacron" helps your suit hold its shape and press—even after you've been caught in the rain, or sloshing through snow. It will hold its press better after home spot removal, too. And along with handsome appearance, "Dacron" adds longer wear to a suit, especially at critical points like cuffs, pockets and elbows.

So with "Dacron" you'll be going places in a new kind of suit. A suit that calls for less attention to let you look your very best.

Loading fabric mills and suit manufacturers are now working with "Dacron." For a while, however, these suits will be limited until a new "Dacron" plant is completed.

**Trademark for Du Pont's polyester fiber.*



Crowded spaces leave fewer traces when you wear "Dacron." It contributes wrinkle resistance to any fabric.



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The Trustees have declared a quarterly dividend of 43 cents a share, payable October 25, 1952 to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1952. This cash dividend is paid on the shares outstanding prior to the 100 per cent stock distribution which is payable October 1. The dividend is paid out of investment income received by the Trust.

ROBERT W. LADD, Secretary

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Keep you from
Sleeping?
Tums give sweet
relief almost instantly

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10¢
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for the tummy

times drops the whole thing to work on something else. It is a seemingly wasteful method (he always throws away thousands of words), but it is one that suits him. By the time he is ready to write, he has dossiers on each of his characters, the looks of the locale, studies of the historical background, even plans of houses. He has schemes for at least eight more novels.

The Best God Can Do. To hear him talk, each of those novels is an illustration of his cheerful philosophy—a belief whose statement has faint overtones of Jimmy Durante, faint undertones of the incorrigible schoolboy. The world, he says, "may not look so good, but it is the best God can do at the time, with conditions as they exist." He also likens the world to an old sow, which would lie down lazily in the muck and never move, if it were not for the gadflies—the rebels, artists and other eccentrics—that buzz and bite in her somnolent ear.

He is the very antithesis of Graham Greene, the guilt-ridden Catholic who keeps pecking away at the problem of personal salvation. *Prisoner of Grace* (though Cary says it wasn't) might have been written as an answer to Greene's *End of the Affair*. Personal salvation, Cary would say, is too selfish a business to bother about: his heroine is more concerned with her two dependent men than with her own rescue. Moral law? Justice? As far as human beings should concern themselves, "the world consists entirely of exceptions."

But Cary's singular explanation of what he thinks he is doing is drowned and swept away in the torrent of what he actually does. From the pregnant chaos of his books something better and more beautiful emerges than a neat pseudo-world of ideas: he has "created" human beings, men, women & children, alive and kicking.

RECENT & READABLE

The Devils of Loudun, by Aldous Huxley. A skillful account of the epidemic of devil-possession which beset the French town of Loudun in the 17th century, and of the rash priest who burned for it (TIME, Oct. 6).

The Man on a Donkey, by H. F. M. Prescott. Vivid, fictional chronicle of the 16th century Yorkshire rising against Henry VIII (TIME, Sept. 22).

The Old Man and the Sea. A masterfully written story about a Cuban fisherman, which may be just what Ernest Hemingway thinks it is: the best work he has ever done (TIME, Sept. 8).

The Canterbury Tales. A versification by Nevill Coghill, preserving much of the lusty, 14th century tone of the original Chaucer in a rendering as witty and up-to-date as the conversation of a 20th century Oxford don (TIME, Aug. 11).

Journey to the Far Pacific, by Thomas E. Dewey. A discerning and lively narrative of the governor's travels in 17 countries (TIME, July 21).

Matador, by Barnaby Conrad. Latest addition to the small shelf of good books about bullfighters (TIME, June 30).



It's often within inches of your eye!

Does this look familiar? If the camera wasn't within inches of it, you'd probably recognize it in a minute. If you don't, here's proof once again that you can get too close to a problem to solve it.

It works the same way with shipping. A close-up of only part of the shipping picture doesn't tell you enough. Take cost, for instance. Does it pay you to buy shipping in parts from several different services, or complete shipping from one organization? Only by comparing service for service, cost for cost . . . can you

decide which way is most economical for you.

If you could stand back and look at the object in the above photo in its proper perspective, you'd see an everyday cigarette ash. Stand back and survey your entire shipping situation, too. Call your local Railway Express agent . . . he'll be glad to help you compare the cost of complete shipping service with the several charges you may now pay. Chances are when you look at the *whole* picture, you'll find it's easier, faster, more economical to . . .

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MISCELLANY

The Man Within. In Bodmin, England, arrested on charges of robbery, James Henry Stone, artist, poetaster and ex-convict, pleaded guilty, explained: "I feel I am really wanted in prison and can do something towards society even though it is only to paint pictures."

Clues. In Joplin, Mo., Police Radio Dispatcher Jim Miller broadcast the description of a stolen vehicle, wasn't surprised when police quickly found it: a bright red truck with a load of lumber topped by three bathtubs.

That Old Feeling. In St. Louis, Otis Grandberry told police that he had committed one robbery, asked to be locked up because he felt he was about to do it again.

And a Tiger. In Richmond, Ind., after seeing her first football game, three-year-old Candice Elias, daughter of the Richmond High School coach, devised a new bedtime prayer: "God bless Mommy, God bless Daddy, Rah, Rah, Rah."

Proceed with Caution. In London, asked to judge whether nine packages of books on nudism were subject to seizure, Magistrate Sir Frederick Wells said: "I must go through these things before I come to a decision."

Realist. In Oklahoma City, veteran Bootlegger Thomas Eugene ("Red") Grattan, haled into court on eight separate liquor possession charges, declared: "I'm through, boys. I'm going to work for the Government . . . There's more money in that."

Dumplings. In Munford, Tenn., asked how she won the Tipton County bread-making crown, high-school Student Mary Bomar gave her recipe: "A dump of this and a dump of that and start stirring until it looks right."

The Good Shepherd. In Houston, campaigning for traffic safety, Episcopal Bishop Clinton S. Quin passed out cards urging local drivers to be more careful at the wheel because "You may hit an Episcopalian."

Riposte. In Cleveland, Landlady Lea Paul complained that after she asked two female tenants to move, they: 1) packed glue into a lamp socket, 2) rubbed cold cream into the sofa cushions, 3) smeared textile bleach on the sofa, 4) glued an oriental throw rug onto the carpet, 5) poured a mixture of syrup, salt, coffee and sugar over the living room rug.

Pen Pointed. In Mt. Clemens, Mich., police swiftly cracked a case when Daniel Chalfont stole a \$56 check from a stranger's mailbox, endorsed it with the payee's name but absent-mindedly wrote his own address.

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Start your
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THERE are good sound reasons for Camel's overwhelming popularity—reasons why so many more people enjoy Camels than any other brand. You'll discover the reasons if you do what Ruth Hussey did—try Camels as your steady smoke for 30 days.

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